THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE)
C. B. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week)..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per Year)..... $10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to
THE COMMERCIAL PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1869. NO. 208.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 Issues)..... $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty..... 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order. Specimen numbers sent free. No name to be furnished from a distance.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to
COMMERCIAL PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Knapp's Combined Non-Corrosive Writing and Violet Fluids.

This new and beautiful ink is superior to any thing ever offered in this or any other market, and is fast taking the place of all other inks, being now extensively used by our first class bankers, banking and mercantile houses, with entire satisfaction in every particular. It flows freely, copies beautifully, does not corrode or gum, leaves no sediment, and is guaranteed not to corrode any kind of metal pen.

This ink having been subjected to the most severe tests and exposure to the light, sun and air, has proved its permanency beyond a doubt. Directions for copying on labels. This is put up in the best style, in all sizes, viz: 1 pint, 8 oz., to quart bottles, and sold at prices much lower than many of the imported Violet Inks command.

For sale by John W. Pittock, Bookseller and Stationer, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Kid Gloves

At 75 cents a pair, at A. Straus', No. 29 Diamond street.

For Sale or Rent.

A new, double House, with over two acres of ground, at Home wood. Apply to R. D. Thompson, Commercial office. tf

The Cheapest Place

To buy millinery goods is at A. Straus', No 29 Diamond street.

Seeing is Believing.

Therefore, if you do not believe, call and see that Fleming, 84 Market street, keeps the largest variety of Patent Medicines at the lowest prices. The best selected stock of Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, fine Toilet Soaps, and all other articles necessary for the toilet, to be found within his well filled store. THIS

Hoop Skirts

For 25 cents a piece, perfectly new and good, at A. Straus, No. 29 Diamond street.

Trusses, Trusses.

"Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss" radically cures Rupture. Never rusts, breaks nor soils. Used in sea bathing. Comfort, safety and durability combined. H. B. Fahnestock & Co., Agents. Sold by all Druggists. MWS

Adjourned Sale of Valuable Malt House Property.

On to-day, Saturday, at ten A. M., on the premises, No. 1 Penn street, will be sold that valuable Malt House. The building is most substantially built, with a capacity of twelve hundred bushels per week. We would invite the special attention of Maltsters to this sale, as the property must be sold. H. B. Smithson & Co., Auctioneers.

Stockings

For 12½ cents a pair and upwards, at A. Straus, No. 29 Diamond street.

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.

The best in the market. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sole agents for Pittsburgh, McClarran & McKennan, Druggists and dealers in Paints, Dry and Mixed Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish and Brushes at prices lower than the lowest. tf

Parasols, Bonnets, Hats.

Go to A. Straus', No. 29 Diamond street, for Parasols from fifty cents to six dollars; piece Bonnets fifty cents; Hats fifty cents, all new and latest styles.

Oh, How Cheap!

Fine silk ties, 25c.
Elegant hair switches, 50c.
Embroidered French corsets at $2 50, worth $5 00.
Fine silk fans at $1, worth $2.
Good kid gloves $1, all sizes.
Fine straw and gimp hats from 50c up.
Neapolitan hats and bonnets.
Cheapest in the city. Rosenbaum & Co.'s Philadelphia Emporium, 76 Market street, WTHS

French Corsets.

Hart's make, at one dollar, at A. Straus', No. 29 Diamond street.

Gorham Manufacturing Company.

Trade Mark for Sterling. Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
Providence, R. I.
STERLING SILVER WARE,
NICKEL SILVER PLATED WARE.

Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers every where.

The New Philadelphia Store

Of A. Straus, No. 29 Diamond street, is the place to buy Millinery Goods, White Goods, Notions and Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear at reasonable prices.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK M.

WASHINGTON.

Changes in Freedmen's Bureau.

How the Bureau is Managed—The Alleged Triple Alliance—The Virginia Constitution and Elections—The French Ocean Cable—Whereabouts of the Grapeshot.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1869.

Changes in the Freedmen's Bureau.

Considerable change in the working of things within the Freedmen's Bureau has recently taken place. The positions of Assistant Commissioner and local disbursing agent have been abolished, and there are now none of these officials anywhere. The quartermaster on General Howard's staff is doing nothing but closing up his old business, and as soon as he has finished that he will be mustered out. The bureau no longer furnishes supplies and transportation to freedmen or refugees, and now has nothing to do with the execution of laws in the South. The Commissioner has sold or turned over to the War Department most of the property on his books, and will dispose of the remainder as soon as possible. The whole time of all the officials is now given to the settlement of colored soldiers' bounty claims, and work in the cause of popular education at the South. The average amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is paid over to bounty claimants per month. Payment, when practicable, is made through the officers of the Freedmen's savings banks. One to four detailed army officers are yet retained in most of the Southern States to aid in this work. Besides there are bounty agents, the number of which is being reduced as rapidly as possible. There are but two other persons employed in each State, viz: one Superintendent of Education, with a single clerk. The names of the Superintendents as just announced are as follows: R. M. Manly, Richmond, Va.; H. C. Vogell, Raleigh, N. C.; Major Horace Neide, Columbia, S. C.; Lieut. Col. G. W. Gile, Jacksonville, Fla.; Col. J. R. Lewis, Atlanta, Ga.; Col. Edwin Beecher, Montgomery, Ala.; H. R. Pease, Jackson, Miss.; E. W. Mason, New Orleans, La.; Joseph Welch Austin, Texas; W. M. Colby, Little Rock, Arkansas; Lieut. Col. C. E. Compton, Nashville, Tennessee; Col. B. P. Runkle, Louisville, Kentucky, and John Kimball, of Washington, for the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia. Such of these persons as are in the army get their army pay. The others are paid from Bureau funds. New instructions to Superintendents have just been drawn up, from which it appears that the Bureau is hereafter going to do more work in villages and country districts, where hostility and prejudice against freedmen's schools has heretofore been strong. The burning of a few school houses has lately been reported, but the whites are beginning to understand that this sort of business cannot so safely be done under Grant's administration, and an improved feeling has already been remarked in many localities. G. W. Alfred remains as General Superintendent of the educational work.

The Foreign Alliance Story.

The Government has still no information whatever which leads it to place any confidence in the story of a foreign alliance. No word of unpleasant character has passed between the French officials and our own since the withdrawal of the French forces from Mexico. Spain has more cause of complaint against England for movements in Cuban waters than against us, and the whole intercourse between the authorities and the Spanish Minister here since the Cuban rebellion began has been of a cordial character, and every report of irregular proceedings on the part of our citizens made by him has been promptly investigated, and he has professed entire satisfaction.

The Conservative Virginians.

The committee of gentlemen representing the late conservative convention of Virginia, called on the President this morning to urge submission to a separate vote of that clause in their new constitution, which provides for county organizations and township officers. The matter came up in Cabinet in the afternoon, and it was decided to refuse the request. The President has signed the necessary orders for the submission of the disfranchising and additional test oath clauses to a separate vote, while the rest of the constitution is to be voted on as a whole.

The French Ocean Cable.

A private letter from Paris says the vessels with the new French cable will sail about the 4th of July. It will be landed at this end, at Cape May, by virtue of the act passed through the New Jersey Legislature last winter, and a number of New York and New Jersey capitalists are largely interested in the undertaking. The telegraph lines will be run from Cape May to Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

The Grapeshot.

Treasury officials are advised that the Grapeshot, which left New York three weeks ago, has put into Beaufort, North Carolina, for repairs. She was regularly cleared for Falmouth, Jamaica; she has thirty-six passengers and some arms and ammunition. She was still at Beaufort, on Wednesday.

Left for Headquarters.

General J. A. Hardie left for Chicago to-night to report to General Sheridan, as Inspector General of his department.

Commission Issued.

The commission of James H. Reed, Assessor of the Fourth Illinois District, which has been withheld for some time, was sent him yesterday.

Dr. Rea, of Springfield, Illinois, consul to Belfast, has received his commission to-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1869.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The following Postoffice appointments in Pennsylvania were made Wednesday: Campbellstown, Lebanon county, J. W. Eby, vice J. Deininger, resigned; Indian Run, Mercer county, A. Hoffman, vice R. Crawford, resigned; Landingville, Schuylkill county, Israel Collier, vice B. E. Drumtsiller, removed; North Sewickly, Beaver county, A. M. Mecklin, vice M. A. Clow, resigned; Orbisonia, Huntingdon county, S. Cloyd, vice A. Shrum, resigned; Palmyra, Lebanon county, Daniel Nye, vice J. H. Brightbill, removed.

CONSERVATIVE VIRGINIANS.

A delegation of prominent citizens of Virginia, representing the conservative interests of the State, and accompanied by L. D. Washington, waited on the President this morning, and had a short interview in regard to the adoption of the State Constitution, and especially to ask that the clause relating to county officers be submitted to the people separately in the same way as has been done in the disability clauses. The delegation were Hon. John R. Edmunds, Colonel Frank G. Ruffin, James A. Cowardin, editor of the Richmond *Dispatch*, and Franklin Stearns.

VIRGINIA STATE APPOINTMENTS.

General Canby has made the following State appointments in Virginia: O. M. Dorman, Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, vice R. C. Moncieur, removed; John M. Chapman, Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, vice J. Critches, removed; B. B. Foster, Judge of the Corporation Court of Norfolk city, vice O. M. Dorman, appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals; J. Laughlin, Clerk of the County Court of Patrick county, vice L. G. Rucker, removed; C. K. Bingham, Treasurer of Lynchburg, vice W. W. Norvell, removed; Henry Pendleton, Constable for Portsmouth; Geo. R. Blackiston, Collector of Taxes for the Northern District of Alexandria county, vice J. O'Neil, appointed Sheriff; P. B. Stillson, Commonwealth Attorney of Alexandria county, vice S. F. Beach, resigned.

NEW CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

Regulations heretofore in force in regard to what is termed hand baggage of passengers entering the United States from Canada by the Great Western Railway have been abrogated, and a new ones promulgated. From and after May 20th no Inspector of Customs will accompany trains over the road from Suspension Bridge to Detroit, as heretofore, for the inspection of hand baggage of passengers, and departure of any train from the United States to the local customs officer shall attach certain stamps to baggage of through passengers. If at the port of arrival of such train it shall appear that such passenger has traveled continuously through on the designated train, and there is no suspicion of intended fraud, the contents of such baggage will not be subject to further inspection; otherwise the baggage shall undergo inspection as if it belonged to a person coming from a foreign country.

THE ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.

It is stated that General Stoneman, recently commanding in Virginia, believing that by the first of July that State might be organized, continued the state of military law until that time, and it is probable that applications will be made to General Canby to continue the same law in force until after the meeting of the Legislature.

THE GENERAL CONVENTION

Of the Lutheran Church, now in session, will to-morrow morning by appointment pay their respects to President Grant.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

An insurance company was formed in Philadelphia Thursday of baggage men and way express messengers. The officers are, President, Van Zandt, of Cincinnati; Secretary, Simmons R. Simpson, of Louisville; Secretary, Geo. J. Clark, of Cincinnati.

John Webster, formerly Postmaster at Lincoln, Missouri, has been found guilty in the United States Court of robbing the mail. Application for a new trial has been made, but it is not probable that it will be granted.

Christopher W. Buchardt who has been keeping a low barely house, at Morton & Quarry streets, and Franklin streets, Chicago, was stabbed and mortally wounded on Wednesday night, by some unknown man, whom he had brought into his den. Buchardt died Thursday night from his wounds. His wife has been arrested as a party to the crime.

The barque H. P. Bridges was sunk in Thunder Bay, Lake Huron, on the 12th, by the propeller Colorado.

The Equal Rights Association met in Brooklyn yesterday, for the purpose of organizing a branch for that city.

The third anniversary of the Universal Peace Union was held in New York yesterday. The attendance was very small. Alfred H. Love (fellicitous name!) presided.

Rear Admiral B. Mequet, commander of the French West India squadron, arrived in New York yesterday.

The Republicans of Lee county, Ill., have instructed their delegates in favor of Hon. J. K. Edsall as Mr. Washburne's successor.

The Galena (Ill.) *Gazette* says Hon. J. Russell Jones has been offered the appointment of Minister to Belgium, and will sail about the 1st of June for Europe.

The first shipment of freight from St. Louis for San Francisco via the Pacific Railroad consisted of a lot of drugs and perfumery.

William Taylor, one of the oldest provision merchants in Philadelphia, died yesterday.

Serious accidents occurred yesterday in the collieries near South Wilkesbarre and Hyde Park, by which nine miners were severely injured, one fatally.

In consequence of the strike in the coal regions, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have already withdrawn six coal trains from that road and the men employed thereon have been discharged.

A telegram from South Pass City says that on the 9th inst. a band of about thirty Indians appeared suddenly in Wind River valley, and killed Frank Morehouse, Wm. Rhoades and two other persons named. Others are not known. They drove off about one hundred head of cattle and horses. It is not known to what tribe these Indians were Sioux or Bannocks.

The Commissioner of Pensions has appointed the following named examining surgeons: Ohio—H. B. Herrick, Cleveland; Jno. L. Nelson, Cincinnati; Henry K. Steeley, Dayton; Enoch Pearce, Steubenville.

Another accident occurred on the Long Island Railroad yesterday, caused by a defective rail. Fortunately no one was injured.

A case is on trial in the Supreme Court Circuit of New York city, of Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to recover $12,000 for baggage, including jewelry, burned in a warehouse in Pittsburgh in 1865.

The people of Fort Wayne, Ind., have a ghost excitement. Strange cries are said to proceed from a vault in one of the cemeteries.

The corpse of a negro deck hand named Wright was found yesterday in the hold of the Cheyenne, one of the steamers burned at Cincinnati Wednesday.

On Wednesday Francis and Rebecca Keckly, aged seven and nine, were drowned in a pond near their father's house at Fort Wayne.

A Scranton, Pennsylvania, dispatch says: The coal miners' strike to-day extended around Wilkesbarre and in the vicinity of Pittston. Fully one-half of the thirty thousand miners of the Wyoming anthracite region have now quit work. No formal demand for an increase of wages nor any statement of grievances has been made. The miners do not seem to have a definite idea why they have abandoned work. The miners of large companies around Scranton and Carbondale have not yet quit work, and the continuance of the strike largely depends upon their action. In case of their refusal, the strike will last but a few days.

Among the victims by the Ohio river steamboat disasters in December and January, Sheriff Jefferson county, Ky. What was supposed to be his body was found, taken to Louisville, and interred with imposing ceremonies by the Masons. Yesterday morning, however, the body of the real Spiegelberg was found in the river a short distance from the scene of the disaster, and identified by various papers on his person.

Omaha dispatches say: General Augur left Fort Russell, near Cheyenne, last evening. General Warren Knox, J. W. Morris and J. L. Wilson, Government Commissioners, started upon an inspection tour of the Union Pacific Railroad Thursday evening.

Lord Edward Paget and the son of the Duke of Grafton are stopping in Cincinnati.

J. L. Bowman, the humorous writer over the *nom de plume* of Hans Patrick Le Conner, died at the Shiloh Hospital in St. Louis last night.

Accounts from all parts of South Carolina represent the upland cotton crop as very severely injured by the recent cold weather, in many cases replanting rendering necessary. The Sea Island crops look promising.

Miss Jennie Grant, sister of the President, was married at the residence of her parents in Covington, Kentucky, this morning, to Mr. A. R. Corbin, of New York. Rev. J. McK. Riley, pastor of the Union M. E. Church, officiated. The wedding was private.

A movement is on foot at St. Louis to protect the river marine from fire and river pirates. The plan is to procure a steam-tight tug for each fireman to run from the levee the instant a fire occurs in case of fire, and to have a powerful steam fire engine on board ready for use at a moment's notice. The tug is to pig up the hose and ladders, and by night, and to have locomotive head-lights at the bow, stern and midships, so arranged that they will illuminate almost the entire harbor, or can be darkened at will. The insurance and marine interests will probably furnish the tug, and the police authorities man her. It is also proposed to license and register all skiffs and small boats plying the harbor as a preventative of river piracy, which is carried on pretty extensively.

CUBA.

Reported Insurgent Successes.

Burning of Plantations—Admiral Hoff Reports the Insurrection being Crushed.

HAVANA, May 13.—The insurgents claim success in the engagements near Puerto Principe. A letter from a Spanish source says: General Letona was mortally wounded. Senors Sentmata and Ibarra are going to Madrid to induce the authorities to revoke the decree confiscating the property of Cuban refugees, fearing that the enforcement of the decree will lead to another retaliation.

Advices from Trinidad of the 8th state that the insurgents were near that city and a great panic prevailed.

The crew of the schooner Galvante have been released and taken to Jamaica by the British gunboat Heron.

The insurgents have reappeared in the vicinity of Santa Cruz. It is rumored that Valmaseda had an engagement with the rebels under Cespedes.

Many plantations were burned around Santiago. It is estimated that the plantations which have been destroyed in that jurisdiction, produced annually 18,000 hogsheads of sugar.

The flagship Contocoock returned to-day.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Navy Department to-day received highly important dispatches from Admiral Hoff, dated Havana, May 6th, as follows: "As I am to be absent from this port for a few days to relieve the United States steamer Narragansett, Key West, and for a change of air for the officers and crew, I shall give the Department a few items upon the political status of affairs. I have just received information from Commander Fluiebrown at Key West, that the Salvador, a supposed Cuban privateer that we have been watching for some time, has entered Nassau, Thomas and Nassau without arms or munitions of war of any description. Everything here is remarkably quiet. The Spanish authorities seem confident of suppressing the rebellion before the expiration of the year. The rainy season now coming intensifies the possibility of any active operations, and two towns from the interior of the movements of either party will be received at Key West. Insurgent affairs on this island are at one time sanguine of success, I find that those on this end of the island are dissatisfied from the fact that the insurgents have not been conducted in a manner to coincide with their views. The Spanish force or organization among them, although they claim that the cause of their present inactivity is owing to their force being interfered and instructed in the use of arms, preparatory for a compliance with the call. Generals Cespedes and Quesada are acting independently, and have thirty days separated forces and adherents. Mr. Hall, our Consul General, and the Commodore of the English fleet, seem to think that the insurrection is being crushed, and that in a few weeks it will be confined to the small parties, and the war material was sent in small quantities by various vessels, and that is all of truth there is in the sensation reports about Cuban complications.

HAVANA, May 14.—The usual accounts of engagements between the Spaniards and Cubans have been received, all of which are magnified and distorted to suit both parties. Charges of atrocities, assassinations and crimes are made by the Spaniards and Cuban sympathizers. Altogether the war news so far received is unreliable, and the reports, owing to impartial correspondents, insignificant.

General Sherman on the Completion of the Pacific Railroad.

PROMONTORY POINT, UTAH, May 14.—The following message is just received and furnished for publication:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—*To General G. M. Dodge, Promontory Point*: Your dispatch of the 10th has been received. In common with millions I sat yesterday and listened to the mystic taps of the telegraphic battery announce the nailing of the last spike on the great Pacific road. Indeed I am his friend—[Gen. Grant] yet to be a part of it, for as early as 1854 I was Vice President of the road beginning at San Francisco under the contract of Robinson, Vermont & Co. Associate Generals Chipman & Simpson, of Louisville; Secretary, Geo. J. Clark, of Cincinnati.

John Webster, formerly Postmaster at Lincoln, Missouri, has been found guilty in the United States Court of robbing the mail. Application for a new trial has been made, but it is not probable that it will be granted.

Christopher W. Buchardt who has been keeping a low barely house, at Morton & Quarry streets, and Franklin streets, Chicago, was stabbed and mortally wounded on Wednesday night, by some unknown man, whom he had brought into his den. Buchardt died Thursday night from his wounds. His wife has been arrested as a party to the crime.

The barque H. P. Bridges was sunk in Thunder Bay, Lake Huron, on the 12th, by the propeller Colorado.

The Equal Rights Association met in Brooklyn yesterday, for the purpose of organizing a branch for that city.

The third anniversary of the Universal Peace Union was held in New York yesterday. The attendance was very small. Alfred H. Love (fellicitous name!) presided.

Rear Admiral B. Mequet, commander of the French West India squadron, arrived in New York yesterday.

The Republicans of Lee county, Ill., have instructed their delegates in favor of Hon. J. K. Edsall as Mr. Washburne's successor.

The Galena (Ill.) *Gazette* says Hon. J. Russell Jones has been offered the appointment of Minister to Belgium, and will sail about the 1st of June for Europe.

The first shipment of freight from St. Louis for San Francisco via the Pacific Railroad consisted of a lot of drugs and perfumery.

William Taylor, one of the oldest provision merchants in Philadelphia, died yesterday.

Serious accidents occurred yesterday in the collieries near South Wilkesbarre and Hyde Park, by which nine miners were severely injured, one fatally.

In consequence of the strike in the coal regions, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have already withdrawn six coal trains from that road and the men employed thereon have been discharged.

A telegram from South Pass City says that on the 9th inst. a band of about thirty Indians appeared suddenly in Wind River valley, and killed Frank Morehouse, Wm. Rhoades and two other persons named. Others are not known. They drove off about one hundred head of cattle and horses. It is not known to what tribe these Indians were Sioux or Bannocks.

The Commissioner of Pensions has appointed the following named examining surgeons: Ohio—H. B. Herrick, Cleveland; Jno. L. Nelson, Cincinnati; Henry K. Steeley, Dayton; Enoch Pearce, Steubenville.

Another accident occurred on the Long Island Railroad yesterday, caused by a defective rail. Fortunately no one was injured.

A case is on trial in the Supreme Court Circuit of New York city, of Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to recover $12,000 for baggage, including jewelry, burned in a warehouse in Pittsburgh in 1865.

The people of Fort Wayne, Ind., have a ghost excitement. Strange cries are said to proceed from a vault in one of the cemeteries.

The corpse of a negro deck hand named Wright was found yesterday in the hold of the Cheyenne, one of the steamers burned at Cincinnati Wednesday.

On Wednesday Francis and Rebecca Keckly, aged seven and nine, were drowned in a pond near their father's house at Fort Wayne.

A Scranton, Pennsylvania, dispatch says: The coal miners' strike to-day extended around Wilkesbarre and in the vicinity of Pittston. Fully one-half of the thirty thousand miners of the Wyoming anthracite region have now quit work. No formal demand for an increase of wages nor any statement of grievances has been made. The miners do not seem to have a definite idea why they have abandoned work. The miners of large companies around Scranton and Carbondale have not yet quit work, and the continuance of the strike largely depends upon their action. In case of their refusal, the strike will last but a few days.

Among the victims by the Ohio river steamboat disasters in December and January, Sheriff Jefferson county, Ky. What was supposed to be his body was found, taken to Louisville, and interred with imposing ceremonies by the Masons. Yesterday morning, however, the body of the real Spiegelberg was found in the river a short distance from the scene of the disaster, and identified by various papers on his person.

Omaha dispatches say: General Augur left Fort Russell, near Cheyenne, last evening. General Warren Knox, J. W. Morris and J. L. Wilson, Government Commissioners, started upon an inspection tour of the Union Pacific Railroad Thursday evening.

Lord Edward Paget and the son of the Duke of Grafton are stopping in Cincinnati.

J. L. Bowman, the humorous writer over the *nom de plume* of Hans Patrick Le Conner, died at the Shiloh Hospital in St. Louis last night.

Accounts from all parts of South Carolina represent the upland cotton crop as very severely injured by the recent cold weather, in many cases replanting rendering necessary. The Sea Island crops look promising.

Miss Jennie Grant, sister of the President, was married at the residence of her parents in Covington, Kentucky, this morning, to Mr. A. R. Corbin, of New York. Rev. J. McK. Riley, pastor of the Union M. E. Church, officiated. The wedding was private.

A movement is on foot at St. Louis to protect the river marine from fire and river pirates. The plan is to procure a steam-tight tug for each fireman to run from the levee the instant a fire occurs in case of fire, and to have a powerful steam fire engine on board ready for use at a moment's notice. The tug is to pig up the hose and ladders, and by night, and to have locomotive head-lights at the bow, stern and midships, so arranged that they will illuminate almost the entire harbor, or can be darkened at will. The insurance and marine interests will probably furnish the tug, and the police authorities man her. It is also proposed to license and register all skiffs and small boats plying the harbor as a preventative of river piracy, which is carried on pretty extensively.

THE MONONGAHELA COAL TRADE.

Exports from January 1st to April 30th, 17,044,000 Bushels.

Having kept an accurate record of the amount of coal run from this city to the lower markets, since the first of January, we are enabled to give a condensed statement of the number of boats shipped to the various points, for the four months ending April 30th. The total amount exported was *seventeen millions and forty-four thousand bushels*, of which eight million six hundred and eighty-seven thousand bushels were for Louisville; six million and seventy-five thousand bushels for Cincinnati; one million four hundred and sixty-seven thousand bushels for New Orleans, and the balance to Memphis, Cairo, Nashville, Baton Rouge and Dubuque. The following is the table:

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	Total.
Cincinnati	525,000	1,000,000	2,133,000	1,911,000	6,075,000
Louisville	1,125,000	1,311,000	2,000,000	2,496,000	8,887,000
N Orleans	120,000	550,000	625,000	334,000	1,567,000
Memphis	.....	270,000	.....	.....	270,000
Cairo	.....	130,000	.....	100,000	230,000
Nashville	.....	160,000	.....	.....	160,000
Bat. Rouge	.....	.....	115,000	.....	115,000
Dubuque	.....	.....	100,000	.....	100,000
Totals	1,770,000	3,570,000	6,620,000	4,870,000	17,044,000

The above aggregate of over seventeen million bushels, for the four months named, was entirely the product of the Monongahela mines, located between Pittsburgh and Brownsville, and numbering eighty in all. The average product of these mines is forty million bushels per year, and while the great bulk goes west and south, a considerable quantity is consumed at home.

The home consumption, for the same period, was as follows:

	Bushels.
January	1,218,500
February	1,228,500
March	968,500
April	2,021,400
Total	5,230,700

In speaking of the home consumption of coal, it must be borne in mind that the various railroads formed large consumers, which are transported by the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company's engine, by the Ohio prove favorable a similar quantity will be exported this year. Considerably more than a third of that amount has already been taken from the yards, and the season is not half over. The Ajax was with

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1869.

THE reports which Admiral Hoff sends to Washington regarding Cuban affairs are rather the reverse of favorable to the insurgents' cause. He says that the authorities feel confident of suppressing the rebellion, and leaves the impression that he thinks they will.

JAMES M. WEAKLEY, Esq., of Carlisle, has been appointed Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in place of Hon. I. B. GARA, resigned. Mr. WEAKLEY is a prominent young member of the Cumberland County Bar, and a zealous Republican. He has been a member of the Republican State Central Committee for several years, and is well informed concerning the affairs of the State.

IT will not be long before we shall be drinking tea from China and Japan direct, with twenty days of ocean and eight days rail carriage. This order of things has already been initiated, for an invoice of teas for St. Louis—(we pity Chicago)—was among the first shipments by the Pacific road. By this time, we presume, St. Louis is luxuriating on the tea thus obtained, while Chicago, and the rest of mankind, are compelled for awhile to pursue the old custom of getting their tea 'round the Horn.

ST. LOUIS, it is said, has some doubts about catching all the plums that fall from the bush she is shaking in regard to the grain trade, for it is said that a side-wheel steamboat, with four barges in tow, carrying 100,000 bushels of grain, lately left Dubuque for New Orleans direct. It would be amusing when this tow passes St. Louis to see the Grain Association there watching the diverting of the trade of the Upper Mississippi from that city by the very means sought to secure and retain it.

TRUE or false, a prompt denial of the report that an alliance has been entered into between England, France and Spain, was something to be expected. It was a thing, if true, to be managed after the diplomatic fashion. If not true, it was something to be put afloat to see how the United States would take it. Such a report might have all the effect of the actual fact, and the United States be scared into turning towards Cuba the cold shoulder. This is more than suspected. But nobody has been scared. On the contrary, a wonderful degree of equanimity is maintained by Brother JONATHAN, who feels little concern about what alliance these nations enter into They were virtually in alliance to help the Southern Confederacy, and they have common sins to answer for—the consciousness of which fact no doubt draws them together now. The alleged alliance may not have been formally entered into; nevertheless it may to all intents and puposes exist; and this state of things, it is not at all unlikely, has given rise to the report of which we have also the denial.

"We sincerely trust that war may not come, but nothing so much as war would cement this Union whose ties were so shaken by four years civil war. Union, and to a foreign war the dissolved swords of the late rebellion would come with the same rush with which the weapons of the Union army would be hurled to-day. It would be a war of reformed Union army, under one chief, and in which the veterans of either side who pour out in their long warfare at a moment's notice. Would march under a common flag. Sherman and Lee, Sheridan and Longstreet, would be the same to cavalry by in such a war, and no alliance based on a trip-partite treaty would be effectual against a people animated by a common patriotism, united by a common hatred, and united by the sense of a common danger."

So reasons the New York *Commercial*, in view of the attitude of England and other nations toward this country. Without glorifying ourselves, we may say that neither England nor her allies, nor all together, will rashly rush into hostilities with the United States. While Cuban independence, or the acquisition of the Island by the United States, would be extremely distasteful to England and France, those nations will be slow to conclude that by preventing such a consummation they would be compensated for the loss of commerce, to say nothing of other losses and costs. As for Spain, she must abide the course of events. We have no fear that England and France, or either of them, will enter into an alliance with her to secure to her the possession of Cuba, nor should we be greatly concerned if they did. Those nations will do nothing that can be possibly avoided that will let lose the unpunished Alabamas that would swarm the ocean at the firing of the first hostile gun. Herein is a surer guaranty of peace and good conduct than any treaty that could be framed.

THE report of the preliminary hearing in the libel suit instituted by WM. R. FORD, a member of the Legislature of 1868, against Messrs. JOHN W. PITTOCK and JAMES MILLS, of the Pittsburgh *Leader*, published elsewhere, is decidedly interesting reading matter. Mr. FORD felt aggrieved because it was charged that his vote in the Legislature was "in the market," and brought a criminal suit to vindicate his character and punish the alleged libellers. But, as Mr. FORD is a candidate for a renomination by the coming Republican Legislative Convention, testimony was permitted to prove the truth of the charges, and Mr. BENJAMIN SINGERLY, State Printer, and a well known resident of Pittsburgh, was placed on the stand. Mr. S. stated in a positive manner that he had been approached by FORD, as Chairman of the Committee on Printing of the Assembly, with corrupt propositions or inducements in reference to the suppression of a resolution in the Committee—a "pincher"—which it was thought would cause the State Printer some business inconvenience or trouble. Mr. SINGERLY refused to be "seen" in a legislative sense, but seemed willing, in his examination before the Mayor, to make some interesting revelations on the general subject of legislative corruption. The investigation being confined to Mr FORD, however, he was precluded from proceeding.

Whether Mr. FORD will persist in his candidacy under the revelations made at the Mayor's office, we have no means of knowing. It is possible he may. Other persons are seeking legislative position with prospects of success, whose integrity in adhering to the public interests has been as strongly impugned as has Mr. FORD's, and if they can succeed why should not he? Is it more reprehensible to seek to bleed a citizen than it is to plunder the State Treasury —*all* the citizens—by inexcusable and unjust appropriations of the public money? If the offense of legislative corruption can be graded, certainly he is the more wicked member who robs the whole people in a wholesale manner. It marks the difference between a grand and a petty misdemeanor. The one may be a despicable offense, but the other rises to the importance of a grave breach of public trust, and can be covered by no personal good fellowship or untainted private character. It is the profligate dispenser of the State's largesse that encourages the whole brood of petty rascals. They furnish the precedent that sustains the chain of fraud until it reaches the "pasters and folders" of our legislative bodies.

IN the clear atmosphere of the country districts, where it is impossible to marshal voters at the primary elections, in support of known incompetency or fraud, or make those combinations between aspirants, by which as a sort of compensation for *one* corrupt man we get the privilege of supporting *two*; in these districts, we are glad to know that the people are alive to the importance of the coming nominations, and that no cry of party fealty will induce them to countenance the prostitution of the Republican name to an indorsement of the legislative corruptionists. This is as it should be. The city, which is environed and permeated with rings and politicians that would sell out the noblest cause the world ever saw, for patronage and power, relies more on the aid of the country delegates to defend the right and punish the wrong, in our political contests, than it does on any assertion of its own power. Not that good government and honest administration do not have supporters in the city, but the peculiar character of our dense population—the influence of the rum shops and the trading and bargaining that is the all in all of an average ward politician—places us to a great extent in our local political assemblages in the hands of the active, unscrupulous traders. Even in the city, these tricksters are more powerful at the primary than the regular elections. There have been occasions when they have been blown up by the explosion of their own magazines, and they are likely to occur again. But let our country friends persevere, and to them will belong the honors of the struggle. Let their best men come to the Conventions; not men weak enough to be frightened or corrupt enough to be bought; but positive, strong-minded men, who know the right and dare pursue it. With such material, the great work of the day—the purification and vindication of the Republican party—will be a labor of love as well as duty.

IF we were asked to name a proper candidate for County Commissioner, we certainly should not select one tainted with what our Fenian friends in the old country call "blood money"—only it is something worse than even "blood money." For instance, we don't think the fact, generally recognized, that a man would, has or does, take money to license the most miserable and GOD-forsaken doggeries in the purlieus of a great city, to vend the vilest decoctions in the shape of gin, rum or brandy that human ingenuity can suggest; we don't think this amiable exercise of administrative power is a sufficient guarantee of personal integrity to warrant a nomination. We may be mistaken. Singular ideas obtain these days. Some people have a notion that men get rich out of an office that pays only three dollars a day salary, and has a discretionary power to authorize the prosecution of a remarkably remunerative business. But it must be a mistake. How could it be done honestly? And SHAKESPEARE, we believe, somewhere advances the theory that all men are reasonably honest or should seem so. At any rate, we think it would pay to get a double-distilled, fourth-proof, and whisky proof honest article of our common humanity in the County Commissioners' office. Somebody invulnerable to bribes, no matter what shape they may take.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Florida orange crop will not be a failure after all. Those trees which did not lose their leaves have blossomed very heavily, and many persons anticipate that even those which were rendered leafless will blossom later in the season. Peaches and plums have set very abundantly.

An improved three-wheel velocipede, with a mast and large square sail, has navigated over the Point Lobos road, San Francisco. The machine made good time, up hill and down, particularly when returning to the city with a favorable wind.

The Illinois Legislature has passed a very stringent law for the management of drunkards. It classes them with idiots and insane persons, and gives their persons and property to the charge of guardians or Overseers of the Poor. When any one has been declared insane or a drunkard, and a guardian has been appointed, the arrangement must exist for at least one year, except the guardian is previously removed for misconduct.

A man in San Joaquin, California, has in his possession a surveyor's instrument, on the front lens of which there is plainly seen a beautiful landscape, with all the varied hues of nature. Some fifteen years ago, according to the owner's account, the instrument had been in use, and was left standing for a time, on the plain, in a scorching midday's sun, fronting a woodland. When again brought into use, a correct picture of the fronting woodland, with all the various colors of the landscape, was photographed on the lens, and has remained unchangeable to the present time.

The broad gauge railroad tracks of England have nearly all been taken up. So few remain that the London *Shipping List* says that "the battle of the gauges is over. In the fight between Stephenson and Brunel, the genius of the North has triumphed over the man of many defeats, and has added another to his list of failures already so large. The Great Western has given in at last, and, in the place of the expensive broad gauge, they are laying down the more convenient narrow gauge."

Wonderful effects of sound have been observed by manufacturing bells of allominum, in France and Belgium. A bell eighteen inches in diameter scarcely weighs forty pounds.

Eligible houses for rent on the Rhine are now reserved for American tourists, who, without grumbling, pay three times as much as the natives will give. Hotels in Germany, Switzerland and Italy much frequented by American travelers are shunned by continental tourists, on account of the enormous prices charged for board and rooms.

A man died recently in New Orleans, leaving one of the briefest will on record. It consisted of five words: "Mrs. Hoper is my heiress." with a codicil of four or five words more. He then folded the sheet, stating in an indorsement that it was his will, to be opened only in case of his death, and to be executed by a certain-named person, and that a copy of it was in the hands of his heiress. This will was contested in the courts, but its legality was sustained.

A plumber of Davenport, Iowa, bought 35,000 pounds of army belt buckles at the Rock Island Government sale for about seven cents a pound. They cost nearly $1 a pound, and would have supplied an army of more than 70,000 men. They are to be melted down for the brass and solder.

A nineteen-ounce baby is the present wonder of Richmond.

Advice to Those Wishing to Aid Cuba.

The New York *Sun* gives some advice, evidently from some such authoritative source as the Cuban Junta, to those in this country who wish to serve the Cuban cause. No recruits are wanted in Cuba, for the reason that the insurgents have not arms and ammunition to supply them. It is a fact that, owing to this cause, Gen. Cespedes has been obliged to send home *twenty thousand Cubans*, who desired to fight the Spaniards under his orders. The only set of persons advised to go to Cuba at present are experienced officers who can speak Spanish, and who have tact enough to make themselves at home among the Cuban people. All others are superfluous. But send them guns, bayonets, and powder and ball. They will find men on the island to make an effective use of them.

No one has ever seemed to doubt that the Pacific Road will pay. The reasons are obvious from the facts bearing on the subject. The tonnage to and from San Francisco and the Atlantic ports for 1868 is estimated at 500,000. This includes 30,000 tons by the overland route. There were over 150,000 passengers carried in 1867, and now the Pacific Railroad is done, it is not at all unlikely the number will increase three-fold. If they only get half of this freight and three-fourths of the passengers, its income would be large indeed. The passengers at $150 each would return over $50,000,000; and the freight at $25 a ton would bring in about $9,000,000 more, making a total of about $60,000,000, to which must be added the way business.

THE persistency with which Lopez holds out in Paraguay, leads us to receive with grave suspicions the many reports that have been so monstrously spread in this country as to the climax of total depravity he has reached. He seems strong with his own people; at last advices he was reported to occupy a strong position in the interior at the head of 9,000 men. The Allies were still, as they had been since January, on the point of marching. It does not seem even from the information given by the allies themselves, that they have made many friends in Paraguay. Their late decree confiscating the property of all Paraguayans who fought against them will strengthen Lopez, for it is virtually a decree of confiscation against the whole people.

THE Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL is a good news-paper—one of the best on our exchange list. It is one of the few papers in which the telegraphic news is selected and reduced to substantive things instead of nebulous generalities. But we have one fault to find with the COMMERCIAL. A newsman so thoroughly informed as he of the COMMERCIAL ought to know that the *Ohio State Journal* is not the Columbus *Daily Times*; neither is it exhaustively described as "an Ohio paper." When the description is intended to serve as a credit. As the COMMERCIAL is one of the papers which it is worth something to be personally credited, we hope to appear under our proper name hereafter.—*Ashtabula Sentinel.*

To fight valiantly, fall gloriously and have your name wrongly printed in the bulletin, describes the grievance of our Columbus contemporary—only that it is neither fallen nor buried, but alive and in the front rank of the really excellent journals of the country. If greater care and juster discrimination will avail, it shall never more have occasion to complain of us as in the above paragraph.

FROM the latest report of the Statistical Bureau it appears that between 1857 and June 30, 1868, we imported about $187,000,000 in gold and silver, and exported $76,000,000 of thereabout; that is to say, for twelve years we have averaged a net export of nearly $25,000,000. Our largest net export was in 1864, when it amounted to more than $92,000,000, but next comes last year when it was a little above $80,000,000. In 1866 it was something more than $75,000,000. As the highest authentic estimate of the product of our mines is not above $75,000,000, it is pretty certain that last year we drew upon our accumulated stock, but we are not now doing so.

THE most hopeful man alive is Mr. Beecher. In his hopefulness he has been prophesying thus: "I believe the time will yet come when our offices will be filled with honest men; that men can go to the Legislature and not become corrupted; that a man can be a judge and yet go to heaven." Thousands and tens of thousands will join in praying for the speedy dawning of the day when his belief shall be realized.

THE Chicago *Journal* says: All reports we have thus far received, whether through our exchanges, by letter, or otherwise, from the various parts of the Northwestern States, are to the effect that the new wheat crop is in excellent condition. A much greater quantity of land has been put into wheat this year than ever before, and if the present promise will be fulfilled at the harvest, the wheat crop of 1869 will be unprecedented.

GOV. GEARY during the recent session of the Legislature signed 1,536 bills. In New York Governor Hoffman signed 850 bills, the product of the Legislature of that State. In Gov. Geary's hands seventy bills still remain unacted on, and in Gov. Hoffman's less than thirty are in abeyance.

THE General Conference of the United Brethren Church will meet at Lebanon, Pa., on the 26th of May. This is the highest body in the church, all legislative authority granted in the constitution of the church being vested in it. It meets every four years, and is composed of three delegates from every Annual Conference, who are selected from among the ministers who have been ordained to the office of an elder at least three years previous to the sitting of the General Conference, and who have been for that length of time members of the Annual Conference from which they have been elected. In selecting these delegates the entire membership, male and female, has a vote.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.

Making Brick Without Clay.

THE HISTORY OF A HILL TOP.

A New Use for Rock and Marl--Highly Important Invention.

In the early history of the world, when houses were built like birds nests, with a blind instinct rather than an adherence to either system or definite rules, mankind knew little of either comfort, tranquility or refinement. It was a long stride from caverns to life in rude huts. Ages elapsed before the art of providing permanent habitations was introduced, and then the builders displayed a barrenness of resources, and contented themselves with inferior material. One of the most remarkable things in the history of the world will be found in the fact that so little has been accomplished in modern times in the field that offers the greatest prize to inventive genius. For hundreds of years mankind have been following each other in the beaten track in the business of making brick. The demand of the brickmaker for centuries has been "give me clay," and when clay could not be found, like the servants of the Egyptians, whose brick making they diminished with the consumption of straw, the modern brickmaker has either folded his arms in idleness, or devoted his energies to another calling. But as the problem of making bricks without straw was happily solved in modern times, we can now see the great modern problem of making bricks without clay solved. The solution of the problem struck us as so novel, that we are tempted to lay the people of the earth who use bricks made of brick some idea of the process of modern brickmaking.

OUR HOUSES—WHERE THEY COME FROM.

The modern brick, the brick that within the last few years has been employed in building our warehouses, public and private buildings, unlike the brick of the last century, is composed of elements widely distributed and easily obtainable; the manufacture is simple and cheap; the resulting product in the highest degree durable, capable of being easily shaped into any desired architectural form, yet retains in color the general features of the material commonly used in the construction of houses, the greatest difference being found in the texture. Having examined the material personally, and with no little interest, we are prepared to say that it differs essentially from that commonly used. Formerly the brickmaker first secured an acre or two containing tough, yellow clay, easily got at. All he had to do was to dig a hole for water, and proceed to shovel the adjacent clay banks into it. In order to make his "batch." This, in effect, covered the entire material. As the clay vein worked out, the brickmaker found himself without material. Sometimes a soft stone or sandstone, even common earth, marked the boundaries of the clay vein. On what is known as Boyd's Hill, the brickmakers have been at work for a quarter of a century burning the immense clay veins found on its summit into brick, their kilns burning summer and winter like watchfires, the first and the last thing seen by the traveler entering and departing from our city. It would surpass our arithmetic to even attempt an estimate of the millions of tons of plastic clay thus worked up. It would be safe to say, however, that the entire summit of the hill has been shaved down a depth averaging twelve feet, and this shaving process has extended over about two hundred acres. The cuttings from this hill top have shot up in the shape of thousands of houses in and around the city. Now that the yellow clay has been partially exhausted, the brickmakers have turned their attention to the soft slate, red earth and even soft and stone. All these—everything, in short, to be found in the hill, and thus ends the source of distress to the brickmakers—furnish excellent material for the modern brickmakers. If he can't get anything else, he will put up with the soft rock. Even where they are cutting into Boyd's hill at present, they threaten to shave it down ultimately. Foremost among these shavers of the hill-top we place Mr. Robert Coward, who has been in the business nearly a quarter of a century. From touching the hill-top here and there daintily with pick and shovel, Mr. Coward has at last embarked in the business in a wholesale way. To assist him in his self-imposed task, he has invented a machine with an appetite that is never to be satisfied with less than a hundred tons per day of the hill-top!

Sp Sole Agents for the United States, &c. wwy

COWARD'S COMBINED ROCK CRUSHER AND TEMPERING MACHINE.

Before describing the operations of this machine, we will give a brief description of the invention, which consists of two large corrugated or fluted rollers, below which are two smooth-faced rollers, of different diameters, These are supported by "housings" above a sludge-pan about eight feet in diameter. This pan is in the form a deep basin, and in its turn is supported by a cast iron upright cylinder, about three feet in diameter. Inside the sludge-pan and cylinder is a heavy iron shaft, at the upper end of which a spider, with four arms, with a set of knives or beaters attached to, and at right angles with them. These knives extend nearly to the bottom of the sludge-pan and are set at an angle calculated to force anything they touch to the center of the pan. A series of knives are attached to the vertical shaft in the cylinder in such a manner that their outside edges in describing a revolution form the contents of the cylinder downwards. The fluted rollers rollers and smooth-faced rollers are ponderous, operated by the heaviest gearing we have ever examined. The rollers are three feet long, and the largest thirty inches in diameter. The sludge-pan and cylinder are made of heavy cast iron. The latter rests on a strong bed plate. On either side, and at the bottom of the cylinder are two apertures, with gates affixed to regulate their size. The entire machine conveys an idea of massiveness, and is supported by sixteen solid cast iron columns. Immediately above the upper or fluted roller is a hopper. This hopper is about thirty-six feet from the ground floor. An inclined plane acts as a carriage way for the material which feeds the machine at present. At the bottom of the inclined plane stands a heavy iron car. To this the earlier dumps his load. A workman pulls the iron car ascends the plane, reaches the hopper, empties itself and descends for another load. The fluted rollers crush the marl, soft slate, lime, rock—everything that their jaws touch, in a remorseless manner. With a seventy-five horse-power engine impelling them, they are admirably calculated to crush copper or iron ore, flint or gunite rock. A lot of ore from a Cleveland mine, as the mass as it enters the sludge-pan, where it falls from the smooth faced rollers, after leaving the crushing rollers, in thin slivers or cakes. After being beat up thoroughly in the sludge-pan by the knives, the mass now reduced to a plastic clayey condition) enters the cylinders, where the revolving knives render it still finer, and at the same time downward, until it is presented ready for the delivery. And this, in a word, is the monster that chaws up the hill top at the rate of a hundred tons per day! When this machine is working, its full capacity, it requires several horses and carts, and a small army of men with picks and shovels, to supply it."

THE NEW BUILDING MATERIAL

Is still shaped, or rather moulded by hand. A batch of it is placed upon a table, one man attends the brick moulder, who makes thirty-three hundred brick per day, and two lads carry away and deposit the new made brick on the drying floor. Making brick by hand is a simple process. The brick maker has a double mould with an adjustable bottom. Picking up lumps of the clay, he slaps them down into the moulds swiftly, draws a wire attached to a bow across the top, and the brick is made.

THE DRYING FLOOR

Is composed of a series of flues made by placing large grooved bricks in such a manner as to form a series of flues. These extend the entire length of the drying floor, one hundred and sixty feet long by sixty feet wide. Fire is applied in a trench, or pit, at the other end shucks create the necessary draught.

PECULIARITIES OF THE BRICK.

Mr. Coward has made a number of experiments with the bricks made recently. We will not give the details of the experiments, nor the causes that led to them, but will merely describe the results, and state some of the tests they have been subjected to in our presence. We do this for the reason that we have no conviction that the conclusions Mr. Coward has arrived at will be shared by the reflecting portion of the community at an early day. Burned in the ordinary manner, the brick made of marl, slate and soft sand rock is a superior article. Mr. Coward, however, has constructed a down draft kiln, in which he has conducted a number of experiments with surprising results. These tests prove that the material he is now working up, when properly burned, will make a desirable, durable, and in the end *cheap pavement for roadways*. We examined four specimens of the brick burn d in the Elm alluded to, which sought all the requisites for the hardest pavements. From the outer edge to the center the vitrification is complete and uniform. What is termed the blue brick can be compared to nothing but granite either for strength, hardness or durability. The file which cuts the hardest iron or steel makes very little impression upon them. We can conceive nothing more durable than the four grades of quality we examined.

PRESSED BRICK.

We remember when our builders expressed a preference for Philadelphia pressed brick. Now we make our own. Not a thousand Philadelphia pressed brick are imported here. Our own are in every manner equal to the best made in the country. Mr. Coward's pressed brick are made from a fine loam, made by hand, and afterwards placed in a die, or a mould, in which the bottom acts as a follower. The pressman covers the mould with a steel cover, springs a lever, and the contents of the mould are subjected to the requisite pressure. This pressure is then removed, and the brick is forced up out of the mould, and removed to the drying floor.

QUARRIES, OR FLOOR TILE AND SANITARY PIPE.

We have had occasion to speak of pipes made of plastic clay. Our preconceived notions led us to believe that plastic clay was absolutely necessary in the manufacture of sanitary pipe, floor tile, &c. While at Mr. Coward's establishment we were completely disabused of this false impression. We were shown a number of specimens of sanitary pipe, and quarries made from the same material employed in making his best brick, which for strength, hardness and durability, we have never seen surpassed by anything made either at home or abroad. Pipe made in the same manner in England, if we may rely on the statement of a number of witnesses, and attested by several well known authors, have sustained a pressure of *one thousand pounds to the inch!* The English made pipe, which sustains this enormous pressure, to all seeming is inferior to some specimens shown us by Mr. Coward, who has made extensive preparations for embarking in this business. The pipe exhibited to us, when struck with a hammer, sounded like a rare quality of metal. A tile made on peculiar principles upon it. The floor tile submitted to us would compare favorably with the coarser grades of English tiles. In the facilities of the English manufacturer, we have been assured, cannot be compassed in the best of several western establishments, and in the east a sanitary pipe is made in half the time the English pipe is made. Mr. Coward, who has just returned from England, and others, inform us that the American machines turn out about twice the amount of pipe per day that the English machines make, and equally as good in every respect.

In conclusion, we may remark that the hilltops, after supplying us with building material, will in a fair way to furnish floors for the million, sanitary pipe, and everything in brief that we had thought could only be made from plastic clays. When Mr. Coward's plans are perfected, the patent rock crusher will furnish tiles for ranch walks and pavements, and all manner of pipes, as well as building bricks.

Mr. Coward has been experimenting during the last two years upon his stoves. He has now 14 buildings, one and three stories high, of brick. At the present he now making them, the materials are that the compound will not be composed of the patent combination rock crusher, of which he is sole owner, is about forty thousand brick per day.

Hereafter it will not be necessary to look for clay for brick making. This invention can be set up anywhere, wherever marl, slate or soft sandstone can be obtained. It will be difficult to find a place where the combination crusher and tempering machine would not be supplied with the material requisite to make superb brick.

In England, where brick are now made from marl and rock, bricks similar to those we examined are used to very great advantage in roadways. From all the information at hand, we are inclined to think that blue-brick will supercede every other pavement at an early day. They can be made at a cost of about fifty per cent. more than the common building brick.

Dealers we are tempted to inquire why important sanitary pipe and quarries from England when we have the material to make an article every way as good as that imported? Millions upon millions of dollars are now annually imported into this country from England. Stoke upon Trent supplies America with floor tiles of every description. A single concern in Stoke upon Trent has been working two years upon a single contract for washing stands. Gentlemen's tiles are brought into this country at New York alone, at the rate of two thousand pounds (worth on an average $6 00) per day. The foregoing information and explanation upon these alone, would pay for an article made at home.

RANKIN'S

Aromatic Syrup

OF

BLACKBERRY,

is a valuable remedy for the various affections of the bowels, such as CHOLERA-INFANTUM OR SUMMER COMPLAINT, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c., &c.

Its virtues depend chiefly upon the astringent and tonic properties of the Blackberry Root, from which in combination with other valuable Plants and a number of choice Aromatics, it is carefully prepared.

Equally applicable for infants and adults.

Price, 50 cents. Prepared by

ALFRED J. RANKIN, Druggist,

44 SIXTH STREET, (formerly St. Clair),

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sp Sold by all Druggists.

DR. SARGENT'S

Backache Pills

is the most efficient and most popular Diuretic medicine known, removing at once any disturbance of the Kidneys, Subduing Inflammation and Strengthening the Urinary Organs.

DR. SARGENT'S

Backache Pills

Have been in use thirty five years, and are daily performing wonderful cures. In many instances where patients were unable to walk upright or to rise without assistance, they have been relieved by a single dose.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS

Cure all diseases of the urinary organs, the symptoms of which are pains in the back, weakness in the loins, pains in the joints, difficulty in voiding the urine, general debility, &c., &c.

THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c.,

Are those organs through which most of the waste or worn out particles of the body pass off, and as uric and dead particles are poisonous, consequently when these organs are deranged, the whole system becomes deranged, and if not relieved at once the result will be fatal.

The much esteemed and most efficient medicine is the only diuretic that is put up in the shape of pills, and is in their form easily taken in the ordinary dose of one pill a day, thereby dispensing with the pills being sugar-coated.

Price Fifty Cents per Box. Sugar-coated,

For Sale by All Druggists.

CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for these pills, but if your druggist does not have them, remit him the price them. Sent by mail upon receipt of price. Sole proprietor,

GEORGE A. KELLY,

Wholesale Druggist, corner Second avenue and Wood street, Pittsburgh. d*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

JOHN REIL, Jr.,

Subject to the decision of Republican County Convention.

HOFF'S

Malt Extract,

PURE—GENUINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT is a beverage particularly adapted to re-establish weak and debilitated constitutions, and those suffering from dyspepsia, loss of appetite, general debility, &c. It takes the place of and is superior to ale, porter, and spirituous liquors in all cases where nourishing beverages are required. Sold by all druggists.

JOS. HOFF'S SONS,

Sp Sole Agents for the United States, &c. wwy

Agents Wanted

CAN MAKE

$25 PER DAY SURE,

SELLING

BLAKE'S

ONE DOLLAR

CHAIR SPRING.

Make a Rocking Chair out of any Chair—will last a lifetime. Don't buy Iron Springs, buy STEEL.

Made only by me in the United States. Send for Circulars with full information, as I have

Reduced my Price to Agents,

So that they can make $25 a day without much effort. Address,

G. K. Goodwin & Co,

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUF'RS,

612 BROADWAY, N. Y.

State and County Rights for Sale

By us only for Pennsylvania. All others are Frauds.

A LONG LIST

OF

Valuable Books,

FOR SALE BY

S. A. CLARKE & CO.,

119 Wood Street.

BLEEK'S INTRODUCTION TO THE OLD TESTAMENT. 2 vols. ..... $ 9 00

THE WITNESS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT TO CHRIST. Bowie's Lectures. 2 vols. 5 00

THE TEMPERANCE BIBLE COMMENTARY, giving at one view Version, Criticism and Exposition in regard to all passages of Holy Writ bearing on Wine and strong drink. 3 00

SIDNEY SMITH'S LECTURES, For 1866. Our Lord's Divinity. 2 50

THE NORTH LONDON PULPIT. 1 75

PROF. NOAH PORTER'S HUMAN INTELLECT. 5 00

THE DOGMATIC FAITH. An inquiry into the relation subsisting between Its elations and Dogma. By Edward Garbett, M. A. 2 50

BECKER'S CHARICLES. Private life of the Ancient Greeks. 4 50

BECKER'S GALLUS. Private life of the Ancient Romans. 4 50

THE REDEEMER. Discourses by E. D. Pressense, D. D. 3 50

THE MYSTERY OF SUFFERING. And other discourses. By E. D. Pressense 7 50

HISTORIC NINEPINS. A Book of Curiosities. By John Timbs. 4 00

PULPIT TABLE TALK. By Dean Ramage. 1 50

ARMSTRONG'S PAROCHIAL SERMONS 2 50

COLEMAN'S MANUAL ON PRELACY AND RITUALISM 2 00

ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA OF FEMALE BIOGRAPHY 2 00

TOMMY TRY, And What He Did in Science. Illustrated. 1 75

STORIES FROM THACKERAY. By James Hannay. 1 25

PHILOSOPHY OF THE BATH, Or Air and Water in Health and Disease. 3 00

THE NATURALIST'S NOTE BOOK, A Monthly Record of Anecdote, Theory and Facts relating to Natural Science, for 1867 and 1868. 2 vols. 6 00

SOMERVILLE'S MOLECULAR AND MICROSCOPIC SCIENCE. 2 vols. 12 00

HINTS ON HOUSEHOLD TASTE. Colored illustrations. 9 00

UNITED STATES NATIONAL REGISTER (Blue Book), for 1869. ..... 1 00

GOULD'S CURIOUS MYTHES OF MIDDLE AGES. First and second series, complete in 1 vol. 2 50

WHEWELL'S HISTORY OF THE INDUCTIVE SCIENCES. 2 vols. 7 00

CHIEFS IN CIVIL OR OF THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS. Fully illustrated. 6 00

WOODWARD'S NATIONAL ARCHITECT. 12 00

GRAY'S SCHOOL AND FIELD BOOK OF BOTANY. 2 50

BEAUTIFUL THOUGHTS, From German and Spanish authors. 3 00

CHILD WORLD. A Book of Poems for Children. By authors Poems written for a Child. 1 75

FEIGHTON'S POEMS, Scott's words and the Enchantment of the Bairn. By Robert Leighton. 25

READY-MADE SPEECHES. The Book of Ready-Made Speeches for every occasion, with Complete Collections, Toasts and Sentiments. 50

Mesrs. S. A. C & CO. receive promptly all the NEW BOOKS as published, and keep together the regular Retail and Jobbing Business in School, Medical and Miscellaneous Books, they solicit orders for ANY BOOK—English or American—which may not be in hand. Their arrangements are such as to enable them to supply all special orders on the shortest notice.

FOR SALE—ENGINE AND MACHINERY

—One 80-Horse Power Beam Engine and Boilers. One Double Surface Woodworth Flooring Machine. One Single Surface Woodworth Flooring Machine. One Double Surface Woodworth 22-inch Matcher. One Upright Slitting Saw. One Circular 42-Inch Slitting Saw. Scroll Saw. Daniel's Planer. Power Mortise Machine. Sinc Planer. Stud Mortiser. Irregular Moulding Machine. Cut-off and Rip Saw Benches, and about 1,000 feet 2-3-inch Gas Pipe. Apply at Monongahela Planing Mill, South Pittsburgh. H. MILLINGAR. tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW

Summer Goods

WE NOW OFFER TO

WHOLESALE

PURCHASERS,

A MOST

Complete Stock

OF

EVERYTHING IN THE LINE

OF

Straw Goods,

RIBBONS

Flowers,

Parasols,

Fans,

Notions,

Trimmings,

Hosiery,

Gloves,

HANDKERCHIEFS

LACES,

WHITE GOODS,

HOOP SKIRTS,

Corsets,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

PAPER COLLARS,

Neck Ties,

SUSPENDERS,

Fancy Shirts, &c., &c.

As our Stock is always complete in every department, and in extent and variety unequalled by any Eastern Jobbing House in our line, we ask all Merchants who come to this city to make their Purchases, and those who have heretofore been at the expense of going East, to give us a call and satisfy themselves, that we have the Goods to suit them, and at Prices as LOW as any Eastern House.

Jos. Horne & Co.

77 and 79

MARKET STREET

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—THE PROPERTY OCCUPIED by E. MILLIKEN & Co. situated on Mount Washington, consisting over 4 Acres. Improvements consist of a Frame Dwelling House of 7 Rooms, Stable &c. Other buildings. Will be sold at a bargain. Possession given immediately if desired. Title unincumbered. Will sell for less than cost. For particulars and plan of residence apply to

R. McLANE & CO.,

No. 101 Fourth avenue.

WHO WANTS A HOME?

REAL ESTATE,

For Sale at Auction.

Inducements Offered to the Purchaser Such as are Seldom Offered in a Lifetime.

The undersigned will offer, at public auction, July 1st, 1869, his plantation on the Ohio river, consisting of 434 acres, lying immediately below and adjoining the town of Guyandotte, Cabell county, West Virginia, 125 acres of which is the very best quality of Ohio river bottom, entirely above overflow, and in an excellent state of cultivation; 60 acres of upland in cultivation, with two streams of water running through it, a portion of which has been recently cleared, and is admirably adapted to grazing purposes, and is first-class farming land.

On the premises are three tenant houses, two orchards, an inexhaustible quarry of fine building stone, immediately on the bank of the Guyandotte river, a spring of excellent, ever-flowing water, a first rate well and cistern, and a mineral spring which, if put in order, would become of the best quality of Ohio river bottom, entirely above overflow, and in an excellent state of cultivation; 60 acres of upland in cultivation, with two streams of water running through it, a portion of which has been recently cleared, and is admirably adapted to grazing purposes, and is first-class farming land.

On the premises are three tenant houses, two orchards, an inexhaustible quarry of fine building stone, immediately on the bank of the Guyandotte river, a spring of excellent, ever-flowing water, a first rate well and cistern, and a mineral spring which, if put in order, would become of the best quality of Ohio river bottom, entirely above overflow, and in an excellent state of cultivation; 60 acres of upland in cultivation, with two streams of water running through it, a portion of which has been recently cleared, and is admirably adapted to grazing purposes, and is first-class farming land.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, now in process of construction, which is to run down the Guyandotte and Big Sandy Railroad at the Kentucky State Line, 12 miles from here, will cross Guyandotte river a mile above its mouth, running through the land at the east end of the hill, dividing the bottom from the upland. Many other items of interest might be given, but full information can be had by corresponding with W. H. Hagan, at Guyandotte, West Va., or the owner of the premises.

Terms. One-third cash, and the balance in equal annual payments of one and two years.

JAMES H. RUFFINGTON,

COVINGTON, KY.

d*

A NEW BOOK

By the author of "THE GATES AJAR."

MEN, WOMEN AND GHOSTS,

BY

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS,

1 vol. 16mo. $1 50.

No book, for a long time, has taken such hold on the public mind as "The Gates Ajar," and these stories from the pen of the same author are sure to attract marked attention. The ground occupied by Miss Phelps in these interesting tales is peculiarly her own, and she has here, as ever, kept her hold upon the reading public, never losing sight of probability, and always keeping in view her moral effect.

The Gates Ajar.

TWENTIETH EDITION. $1 50.

"HOW THEY LIVE IN HEAVEN."

A COMPANION TO "GATES AJAR."

THE GATES WIDE OPEN;

OR, SCENES IN ANOTHER WORLD.

BY GEORGE WOOD.

Author of "Peter Schlemihl in America," "Modern Pilgrims, &c. 12mo., cloth. $1 50.

FOR SALE BY

R. S. DAVIS & CO.,

193 LIBERTY STREET.

SALESMEN WANTED

By a Manufacturing Company,

To Travel and Sell by Sample a new line of Goods. Situations permanent, wages good.

H. H. RICHARDS & CO.,

413 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the style of

SEMPLE & FRY,

is this day dissolved by limitation. FRANK SEMPLE will attend to the settlement of the business.

FRANK SEMPLE,

GEO. W. FRY.

Pittsburgh, April 10th, 1869.

JOHN W. CHRONIST

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Successors to S. JONES & CO.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Low-t Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale o STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

E WILL REGISTER ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS,

FREE OF CHARGE.

This gives the holder absolute security against oss, loss or destruction.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

ealers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS. tf

Holders of Coupon Bonds,

5-20s of 1862,

Can realize a handsome profit by exchanging them for Registered Bonds.

ATER ISSUES CONVERTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

ra B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

U. S. COUPON BONDS,

CONVERTED INTO

REGISTERED BONDS,

nd Differences Paid, at the Banking House of

PH. R. MERTZ,

ORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 14.

The advertisement of the Secretary of the treasury inviting proposals to sell bonds does not specify any particular series of 5-20s, but he purchases of the Government would of course be made from the same standpoint as those of a private capitalist, viz., with respect to which bonds are the cheapest, that is, which of them, if kept until maturity, will pay the largest return. Even if the Secretary should decide to destroy the bonds purchased, this will necessarily be the principle in which he should buy, because, as all the profit that any bondholder gets would be paid by the Government, it would give the more by destroying such bonds. The relative buying of securities, the profitableness of securities, is governed by the length of time equal—is governed by the length of time they have to run, and whether they are above or below par. When a bond is above par, the longer it has to run the cheaper it is, and when it is below par the shorter the time is to its maturity the cheaper it is, because if the bond is paid in full at maturity any profit that the holder may get by having brought it at a discount is spread over that time. The discount is given in its own accounts ignores government in its own accounts ignores the difference in value between greenbacks and gold, and in this way taking the currency market quotations for the price of the bonds, and counting interest at six per cent. regardless of whether it is paid in currency or gold, we find that the price of the 6-20s of 1862, being 19 above par in currency, makes them, if kept until maturity—twelve years—pay a return on the investment—pay a return per annum, while 1867s and 1868s being at 11 to 11½, and the 10 and 40 bonds at 9 to 9½, respectively, will pay a return equal to 5½ per cent. per annum. This difference in gold value between the 6-20 bonds and the gold bonds will be increased as the 6-20 bonds in general, if calculated on a currency basis.

If, however, the actual gold cost of the first investment in the bonds be calculated, the relative profitableness of the old bonds and the new ones is reversed, so that, calculated upon a gold basis, the 1862s, if kept entirely upon a gold investment, would give a profit equal to 7 per cent. per annum, while the 67s, 5 per cent. per annum, and the 10-40s a profit equal to 8 per cent. per annum in gold. This serves to show why foreign capitalists who calculate everything on a gold basis, prefer the old bonds that mature the earliest.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
6s of '81, c	120½	121	121½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	119½	120	120
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	115½	116	116
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	116	116½	116½
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1865	116½	116½	116½
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1867	118	118½	118½
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1868	118½	118½	118½
U. S. 10-40s	109	109¼	109¼

—The opening of the Pacific Railroad has been signalized by the inauguration of a rampant speculation based upon the control of the trunk roads having a connection with Chicago, and interested in the various schemes of consolidation in order to control the business to come from the opening of this new channel of commerce. On the one hand the managers of New York Central, Hudson, Lake Shore, and Michigan Southern are moving in harmony, with the promise of a consolidation of interests from New York to Chicago. In this connection it is rumored that the shares of the New York Central will receive a further scrip dividend of 20 per cent., Hudson 20 per cent., Harlem 40 per cent., and that the shareholders of the Consolidated Michigan Southern and Lake Shore Road will also have a dividend representing in part the amounts used in the construction and taken from the earnings of the Company. The Pennsylvania Central Road are also looking after their interests in the same direction and are in treaty with the Fort Wayne directors for the purpose of perfecting a perpetual lease of that road, and rectifying a similar prospective difficulty. The Fort says with a fair prospect of success. The Fort Wayne Road is now earning about 20 per cent. upon the stock after paying all charges for interest and rent of leased barges for the Illinois claim that a scrip dividend will be declared ranging somewhat from 60 per cent. upon the stock before the lease deeds are executed, and that the Pennsylvania Central is perfected, and that the profits of the lease are prepared to appear at least 8 per cent. upon the enlarged stock; should the consolidation of the New York and Erie be effected it will be the strongest corporation in the country, representing $150,000,000 of capital and 1,500 miles of road. West of Chicago, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and Northwestern roads are competing for the business between Chicago and Omaha, the former road is supposed to be held in the interest of the Erie Railway, who hope to perfect a through connection at some future time. The latter road is not controlled by either the Pennsylvania or New York Central combinations as yet, but there are indications that there is a movement on foot to get possession of the property in order to perfect an unbroken through route from New York to Omaha under one administration. Should this movement succeed, the ultimate control of the traffic between New York and San Francisco bids fair at no distant day to be under one administration.

The following table, made up from dispatches received by J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc. at the various sessions of the New York Board during the day:

May 13 1869.	10 00	10 55	12 15	1 45	3 00
	A M	A M	A M	P M	P M
N. Y. Central	182	181½	181¾	181¾	182¾
Hudson River		137	137	142	
Harlem		90¼	90¼	96¼	96¼
Reading		97¾	98	98	
Mich. Central	105¼	104	104	104¾	107
Mich. Southern	93	93	93	93¾	
Illinois Central	96	95¾	95¾	96	96¼
Cleve. & Pitts.	92¾	92¾	92¾	91¾	91¾
Chic. & N. W.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¾
Do preferred	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Cleve. & Toledo	129¾	129¾	128	128¾	128¾
Rock Island		79		78¾	
Ft. Paul		88		88	
Do preferred		78		78	
Fort & Wabash		93¾		93¾	
Do preferred	155¾	155¾	155¾	155¾	155¾
Fort Wayne		131¾		131¾	
Chicago & Alton		139		139	
Ohio & Miss.		39¾		39¾	
W. U. Telegraph		94¾		94¾	
Pacific Mail		91¾		91¾	
Adams Ex		69¾		69¾	
Amer. U. Ex		45¾		45¾	
Merch. U. Ex		45¾		45¾	
Wells, Fargo Ex	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾	139
Gold					

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thu.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	182¾	182		¾
Hudson River	137	137		
Harlem	96¼	96¼	¾	
Reading	98¼	98		¼
Mich. Central	107	107	¾	
Mich. South	93¾	93		¾
Illinois Central	96¼	96¼	¼	
Cleve. and Pitts	91¾	92¾	¾	
Chicago and North. W	90¾	90¼		¼
Do preferred	104¾	104¾	¼	
Cleve. and Toledo	128¾	128¾	¼	
Rock Island	78¾	79	¼	
St. Paul	87¾	88	¼	
Do preferred	78	78	¼	
Fort Wayne	155¾	155¾	¾	
Chicago & Alton	139	139	¾	
Ohio & Miss	39¾	39¾	¾	
W. U. Telegraph	94¾	94¾	¾	
Pacific Mail	91¾	91¾	¾	
Adams Ex	69¾	69¾	¾	
Amer. U. Ex	45¾	45¾	¾	
Merch. U. Ex	45¾	45¾	¾	
Wells, Fargo Ex	139	138¾		¼
Gold				

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	130	131	½
U. S. 6s, 1881	120½	121¼	¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	119½	119¾	¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	115½	116	¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	116	116¼	¼
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1865	116¼	116¼	¼
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1867	118¼	118¼	¼
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1868	118¼	118¼	¼
U. S. 10-40s	109¼	109¼	¼

Jay Cooke & Co., corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, quote:

6s of 1881	120½	121	¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	119½	119¾	¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	115½	116	¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	116	116¼	¼
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1865	116¼	116¼	¼
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1867	118¼	118¼	¼
U. S. 5-20s, Jan., July, 1868	118¼	118¼	¼
U. S. 10-40s	109¼	109¼	¼

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENING, May 14, 1869.

Trade to-day was only moderately active, and prices without material change.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—There is but a light demand for apples. Common to good may be quoted nominal at prices ranging from $3 50@6 ₱ bbl, and some extra brands, in a retail way, at $6 75@8 ₱ barrel.

BEANS—There is very little demand for beans and the best small white are dull at sale at $2, and the best mixed are good, but generally the packages are in poor order. Prices are lower. The best will barter will hardly command $5, and may be quoted at 30@35c. Common mixed are dull at prices ranging from 20 to 30 as to quality.

EGGS—Prices are lower. We quote sales at 16@16½ dozen.

BACON, LARD, Etc.—There is a fair demand, and market firm. We quote shoulders at 14c; ribsides 16c; clear sides 17½@17½c; sugar cured hams 18c, and canvassed do. 20c; plain hams 17½@18c; dried beef 20c, and canvassed 21½c; breakfast bacon 19½c ₱ lb. Lard in tierces 19c, and in kegs 20@20½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—Market steady. Extra No. 1 $1 35@1 40 and No. 2 at $1 25 ₱ gallon.

ROSIN—Market dull at $5 75@6 00 ₱ bbl.

LIME—We quote Cleveland lime at $2 50 ₱ bbl, and will sell it 75 ₱ bbl.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at $1 50@1 75.

CHEESE—We quote strictly choice Goshen at 21½@22c; New York factory 21c; Ohio factory 20c, and Western Reserve 19@19c ₱ lb. Sales of cheese at 20c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—Not quotable. Onion sets nominally $3@3 50 ₱ bbl, as to quality, and but little demand.

DRIED FRUIT—Choice peaches are in light supply, with sales of quarters at 14@15c; mixed 10@12c, and the@20c for choice halves. Dried apples sell at 13@14½c, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are, ₱ 100 wholesale for bran, $1 40; shorts, $1 30; for middlings, $1 90; for screenings, $1 00, for chop $1 50, and for unbolted chop $1 60.

SEED—Clover seed is in light demand at from $9 00@9 50 ₱ bushel. No timothy seed offering.

POTATOES—The receipts continue large and nearly all dealers have their stores filled with potatoes. We quote nominally Peachblows at 55@60c ₱ bushel; Burgess on sale at 45c and from store at 55@60c ₱ bu-tel. Very choice Nesshannocs are quoted at 85@90c ₱ barrel; Oregon at 60c ₱ bushel; Harrison, by the barrel, $4; Goodrich's ₱ barrel $4, and Early Rose $6 ₱ barrel.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 80@1 85, and $1 90@2 00 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $4 50@5, to size of package.

TICKS—Sales at from 75c to 90c ₱ hundred, as to quality.

GREEN PEAS—Sales at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bushel.

HAY—Very choice timothy sold from country wagons at $25@27 ₱ ton. Loose baled may be quoted at $23@30 ₱ ton.

FLOUR—Prices continue unchanged, with a very fair demand. We quote from store good in barrels at $5 50@7 00; choice spring in barrels at $7 25@7 50, and in sacks $7 00@7 25; winter wheat in barrels, $8 00@8 50, and in sacks $7 75@8 00; St. Louis re-ground $11 50. The following are the Pearl Mill prices: Pearl Mill family in barrels, $8 00; double-extra in barrels $8 50, and in sacks $8 37½; Pearl Mill family in barrels, $8 00, and in sacks at $7 70; spring wheat brands in barrels $7 00, and in sacks $7 00. The Pittsburgh city mill prices are as follows: Choice white winter wheat flour, in bbls, $9 00, and in sacks $8 75; choice red winter wheat flour, in bbls, $7 75, and in sacks $7 50; choice spring wheat flour, in bbls, $7 50, and in sacks $7 25 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, cold bolted, ₱ bbl, of 4 bushels, $3 75, and by the bushel 80@90c.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $6 50@7 00 ₱ bbl., as to quality.

GRAIN—There is not much doing in grain, with fair receipts. Shipping wheat quotations are $1 45@1 50 as to quality. Oats are quiet at 60@70c on the levee and 70@75c on the track at the depot. Rye is quiet and weak on the track at $1 00@1 05. The best No. 1 spring barley will hardly command over $1 ₱ bushel.

WHISKY—There is a fair demand. We quote bbls at 93c; and proof rectified $1 05; bail rye and half corn, $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela, three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 15, 1869.

The market yesterday morning opened with apparent firmness, and several sales were made of both refined, and crude, in the afternoon the market was dull and closed weak and declining.

The following dispatches were posted at the telegraph offices:

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, May 14.—Last night's closing prices were: crude in bbls 29½c, and in bulk 19½c; refined S W on spot 32c, and all this month 32½@32¾c. Market quiet but firm. Crude 18@18¼c and refined 32½c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Market quiet. P. L. is to W. 31@32c; W. 32@c, and crude 18½@19c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 14, Wednesday evening.—Small sales in the forenoon here and lower road, at $8 10. $8 00 is the best could be had now.

OIL CITY, May 14.—Market quiet at $8 40, delivered on broad gauge; on lower creek $8 10@8 15.

TIDIOUTE, May 14.—In tanks $4 75, and on cars $5 00. Market quiet.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Market stronger, spot, 30c; May, 32c; June, 32½c; July, 33c; August, and all the year, 35½c. Crude in bulk 19c.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—Antwerp 51¼ francs, and Liverpool spirits 5d, and refined 2s 9d.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Crude in bulk 19½c, from now to June 15th. Market quiet but steady.

TITUSVILLE, May 14.—Prices nominal at $4 75 on upper road and $6 00 on lower.

TIDIOUTE, May 14.—Sales at $4 70 and no transactions.

REFINED OIL.—The market opened apparently firm, but closed weak and lower. From 15 to 19c was the best offering at the close for 32½@33c was the asking price at 35c@36c ₱ bu-tel. The sole sales as follows:

1,000 bbls spot, 40 to 46 gravity.....13½c
1,000 bbls May, 40 to 46 gravity.....13½c
3,000 bbls, 40 to 46 gravity, 500 bbls each, July to December, inclusive.....15½c
1,000 bbls, 46 to 50 gravity, 1,000 each, July to December.....15½c
1,000 bbls, S. O., to July 1st.....14c
1,000 bbls, S. O., to June.....14c
1,000 bbls, S. O., to July.....14c

ROSENFIELD OIL—The market closed weak and drooping. Sales in the early part of the day were made as follows:

1,000 bbls B. O. all year.....35½c
500 bbls August, August.....33½c
500 bbls each month, August to October.....31c
1,000 bbls May.....32½c
1,000 bbls June.....32½c
500 bbls each month, June, July and August.....33½c

Oil Receipts by Pipe Line and Rail.

S. B. Floyd & Co.....56 | Johnson & Payne.....57
Do.....50 | Mankedick.....61
Fisher Bros.....1,100 | Rhodes & Co.....48
Livingston Bros.....20 | James Wilkins.....80
Do.....20
Total.....2,376

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 62 bbls tar to W. G. Laird, Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co, 475 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Frew & Co, 261 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Lyons & Co, 509 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Fawcett, Logan & Stockdale, 250 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
Livingston Bros, 200 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Total shipments refined.....1,485 bbls
Total shipments Tar.....62 bbls

Oil Shipped by Penna. Central R. R.

Hutchinson Oil & Ref Co, 50 bbls refined, to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 15, 1869.

The market for raw iron is substantially as at date of our last report. The transactions of the week aggregate a fair amount of business, for the advanced season, and with current receipts scarcely equal to the amount, prices of forge irons generally have been well sustained. Strictly No. 1 Foundry descriptions are in unusually light stock, and are wanted. Common and grades of Foundry are low in fair supply and in which a moderate business is doing at former rates.

We are quoted the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ores.

600 tons open gray Forge, delivered at furnace.....$35 50@4 00
200 tons open gray Forge, delivered at furnace.....35 50@4 00
600 tons open gray Forge, delivered at furnace.....36 00@5 00
200 tons favorite brand strictly No. 1 Foundry.....38 00@4 00
200 tons favorite brands to arrive.....38 00@5 00
300 " " " " .....37 00@4 00
150 tons medium close gray.....37 25@6 00
140 " " white to arrive.....35 00@39 00
40 " " close gray.....
120 tons open gray, a favorite brand.....38 25@4 00
50 tons Strictly No. 1 Foundry.....40 00@4 00
50 tons strictly No. 1 Foundry in bbls.....40 00@4 00
Lots at $39 cash to 4 months.
2,500 tons inferior for rail mill, to arrive.....Terms private
30 tons open gray Forge.....37 00@4 00
100 tons medium gray Forge to arrive.....37 00@4 00

Anthracite.

100 tons No. 3 anthracite.....$37 50@4 00
10 tons No. 2 foundry.....40 00 cash
10 tons Chickies forge.....40 00 cash
10 tons No. 1 foundry.....40 50@4 00
50 tons No. 3 open grey forge.....38 50 cash
20 tons No. 3 red short, at furnace.....39 00 cash
20 tons No. 2 foundry.....42 00@4 00
250 tons close No. 2 foundry, to arrive.....41 00@4 00
400 tons close No. 3 redshort forge, to arrive.....37 50@5 00

Charcoal.

75 tons Fancy Forge in lots at.....$50 cash to $54 4 mos.
25 tons Fancy Forge in lots at.....$51 cash 4 mos.
30 tons Common close Foundry.....45 00@4 00

Blooms.

30 tons Junilata.....$95 00@6 mos.

Receipts of Pig Iron by the Erie Canal During the Week Ending May 11.

Canal boat M. S. Marquis to Nimick & Co.....63 tons.
Canal boat McGivern to Nimick & Co.....65 tons.
Canal boat George Metcalf to Nimick & Co.....62 tons.
Canal boat Monitor to Nimick & Co.....47 tons.
Total.....237 tons.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 15, 1869.

We quote the following prices as current in this market for Iron and Nails:

IRON.	
Common Bar size.....3½@3¾	4¼
Horse Shoe.....4	4½@5
Heavy Band.....4	4½@5
Round and Square.....4	4½@5
Half Oval and Half Round.....4	4½@5
Tank Iron.....6	6½@7

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

Flat Rails, punched and countersunk.....3½	4¼
T Rail, 12, 16, 20 and 25 lbs to the yard.....3½	4¼
Coal Screen Iron.....American.	Cwt. Junlata.
Sheet Iron, 13 to 17.....5	6¼
" " 18 to 20.....5	6¼
" " 22 to 26.....5	6¼
" " 27 to 28.....5	6¼

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ₱ lb extra.

NAILS.	
8d to 6d Nails, Fencing and Brads.....$4 50	
4d Fencing.....4 75	
3d.....5 00	
2d.....5 25	
10d.....5 00	
20d.....5 00	
30d.....5 25	
40d.....5 25	
50d.....5 25	
60d.....5 25	
Clinch Nails.....5 50	
Barrel Nails—¾ in. $7 50; 1 in. $7 00, 1¼ in. $6 75; 1½ in. $6 50; 1¾ in. $6 25.	
Boiler Nails—50c above common.	
Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.	
Finishing Nails—1¼, $8 50; 1, $9 50.	

TERMS.

Note of acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.

COUPONS,

GOLD AND BONDS

BOUGHT AT

Highest Quotations

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

Cor. Fifth and Wood Street.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 15, 1869.

The market continues active, although there is not as much doing as noticed one week ago. There is no particular change to note in prices since our last weekly report. The following are the current jobbers prices:

SHEETINGS.			
Penn Mills	15 c	Juniata B	13 c
Anchor A	15 c	Anchor C	13 c
Eagle Extra	15 c	Duquesne	13 c
Conewago	14½c	Glenrock	12 c
Idaho	14½c	Pennsylvania	12 c
Nonnituck	14½c	Mapleville	11½c
Pittsburgh Family	14 c	Alleghany	11½c
Walnut Creek	14 c	White Fawn	10½c
PRINTS.			
Merrimack D	13½	Mourning	11½@12
Merrimack W	13½	American	12
Sprague	13½	Oriental	12
Dunnells	12	Gloucester	12
Conestoga	11½c	Glenrock	12
Lancaster	12	Troy	12
Manasanta	9	Allen Pinks	13½
Shirtings	12½		
DELAINES.			
Pacific	18c	Hamilton	18c
Manchester	18c	Armures	20c
GINGHAMS.			
Lancaster	17	Waumee	15
Gloucester	15	Laurel G	12½
Glasgow	16		
TICKS.			
Conestoga P. M. B	32c		
Gold Medal	24c		
Conestoga G. T	24c		
Conestoga C. C. A	20c		
Kellyville F	18c		
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS.			
Allegheny 2 bush	45c		
Penn Mill 2 bush	40c		
Penn Mill 2½ bush	50c		
Penn Mill 3 bush	62½c		
CARPET CHAIN, ETC.			
Penn Mill long reel assorted colors	57c		
Penn Mill long reel white	45c		
Penn Mill cotton twine	45c		
Penn Mill batting	50c		

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 15, 1869.

There has been but a light demand for hides during the past week. Trade continue moderately active with no accumulation of stock. In hides there has been a good demand for packer hides of light and medium weights, while heavy hides are neglected and nominal. The following are the quotations from prices actually realized:

LEATHER.			
Oak sole, heavy	40@41c	Black bridle ₱ doz	$85@90
Oak sole, middle and light	41@42c	Saddler's skirting	45@50
Buffalo oak	38@39c	Saddle Shell	44@46
Finished calf	2 25@2 50	Red sole B. A heavy	38@39
Waxed upper B	60@65c	Waxed upper B	55@60
Wax kip	60@65c	Red sole Orinoco	42@44
Small leather	40@42c	Red sole 4 A sides	39@40
No. 1 oak harness	43@46c	doz	$9 50@7 00
Extra shaved B ₱ lb.	47c		
HIDES.			
Green salted 40 to 45 average	13@13½c	Green salted 80 and upward	11@12 c
Green salted 50 to 60 average	13 @13½c	Green Brighton	9@10 c
Green salted 60 to 70 average	13 @13½c	Dry Flint selected	24@26 c
Green salted 70 to 80 average	12 @12½c	Green salt calf	18@18 c
		Green butchers' do	12 c
Straits Oil	$1 25	Bank Oil	$1 12
Tallow	11@12c		

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 15, 1869.

The market has been quite active at the following current prices for white lead, putty, etc.:

Strictly pure in lots of 2,000 ₱ lb in oil	12½ c
Strictly pure in lots of 500 ₱ lb in oil	13 c
Fancy brands from	13@13½ c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	12½ c
Orange Mineral	12½@13c
Pure Red Lead	11½@12 c
Painters' Red Lead	11½@12 c
Litharge	11 @12 c
Selected Zinc, ground in oil	7½@8c
Pine Paint, ground in oil	5c @6½c
Putty	2½ c

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 15, 1869.

We quote as follows the prices for various kinds of steel:

Best refined cast steel, ordinary sizes	18c
Machinery steel, over 2 inches	13c
Cast spring steel	30c
Extra spring steel	40 @45c
Blister steel	13c
Cast plow steel	16c
Best refined German plow steel	9c
Puddled	

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 15, 1869.

There continues a large demand for crackers, and Marvin's card rates are as follows:

Boston Crackers	8	French Crackers	12
Wine	8	Milk Biscuit	12
Ginger	9	Sponge Cakes	12½
Oyster	9	Lemon Cakes	8
Water	9	Pa. Extra Pilot	8
Butter	9	Cracker Meal	9
Sugar	11	Almond Nuts	14
Dyspepsia	11	Fruit Cakes	14
Ginger Bread	12	Mixed Cakes	12
Cream Crackers	28	Mixed Candies	15
Graham	10		

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 15, 1869.

The following are the current rates in this market:

	₱ lb net cash.
Brazers' Copper	45c
Bolt Copper	35c
Flared and tapered sheets	40c
Circles under 6 inches diam	45c
Circles 8 inches and over diam	35c
Yellow Metal Sheathing	30c
Sheathing Copper, less than case	45c
Copper bottoms	45c

CARPET CHAIN, ETC.

Penn Mill long reel assorted colors	57c
Penn Mill long reel white	45c
Penn Mill cotton twine	45c
Penn Mill batting	50c

PETROLEUM.

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY

HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils

Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil,

Has stands great heat without change, remains fluid at lowest temperatures. Special oil for tropical climates or hot weather.

Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop, Mill oil, etc.

Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils,

Also, Refined for light speed.

Spindle Oil, Wool Oil, Bead-Light Oil, Oil, Tanners' Stuff-Resolute, Lubricating Oil, Gasoline, Burning Fluid, Paraffine Oil, Harness Oil,

ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.

These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patents by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost colorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, standing unchanged in any temperature, and remain liquid during the severest cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use on many of the principal roads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Shousetown Bridge.

KENNEY R. KING, Pittsburgh. Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Seedling Potatoes.

VANDERVEER'S SEEDLING AND EARLY ROSE.

We offer for sale at the following Low Rates, a limited quantity of the above popular Varieties, from our stock of

VANDERVEERS,

Was raised on Mr. Macrum's farm, at Fair Oaks Station, and produced at the rate of nearly 140 bushels to the acre planted. They are all others as an early and late potato, and are unsurpassed for table use. The

EARLY ROSE,

Is too well known to need any recommendation from us, and we guarantee the seed to be pure.

VANDERVEER'S SEEDLING,

Per Bushel, 60 lbs	$10 00
Per Half Bushel, 30 lbs	5 50
Per Peck, 15 lbs	3 00
Per Half Peck, 7½ lbs	1 75

1 lbs by mail, postage paid.....50

EARLY ROSE,

Per Bushel, 60 lbs	$15 00
Per Half Bushel, 30 lbs	8 00
Per Peck, 15 lbs	4 50
Per Half Peck, 7½ lbs	2 50
1 lbs by mail, postage paid	75
3 lbs, by mail, postage paid	1 50

We have also in store and for sale at Lowest Market Rates,

EARLY GOODRICH, BARRISON, BUCKEYE, PEACHBLOW, WHITE SPROUT, CUZCO, &c.

SAMUEL HARE & SON,

129 LIBERTY STREET,

H. B. LONG, Agent. Ws

CHAS. B. BARR. HERMAN T. KNAKE. W. L. BUETTLER

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,

SUCCESSORS TO WAMELINK & BARR,

NO. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET,

DEALERS IN

Pianos, Organs,

AND

Musical Goods Generally.

Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York and SCHOMACKER & CO., Philadelphia, PIANOS.

Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & M. W. SMITH'S "American" ORGAN, and TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 129¾@130¾.

NEW YORK, May 14—P. M.

Money easy at 6@7 per cent. on call.

STERLING

Quiet at 109@109¼ for first-class bills.

Firm and quiet until near the close of the day, when it became strong and active, and closed at a marked advance. The principal sales at 130¼, advanced to 130¾, fell to 130¾, and closed at 129¾@130¾. It appears several prominent operators who were bears at 130@131 covered their shorts at 129@130, and have gone long of the market. Cash gold in active request, and carrying rates were 6 down to 2 P cent. and flat.

GOVERNMENTS

Strong and higher, with a good demand for all issues. The 6's were, however, the favorites, and large amounts of them were purchased by German bankers on speculative account. Coupon 81, registered 6's of '81, 120½@120¾; do '64, 114@115; do '65, 116½@116¾; do new, 118¼@118½; do '67, 118¼@118½; do '68, 118¼@118½; 10-40s, 108½@108¾; Pacific 6's, 109½@109¾.

STATE BONDS

Lower on North Carolinas; Tennessees firm. Missouris 86@86½; old Tennessees 68¼@66½; do new 65¾@66; old North Carolinas 56@56½; new 35¾@36; old Virginias 58¾; new 61¾@62; Louisiana levee 63 @64@65.

THE STOCK MARKET

Opened firm and quiet; this state of affairs continued until after the first session of the stock exchange, when the tone became hopeful to excite, and a decline of ¼@1 ₱ cent. followed. The active shares were Pacific Mail, Central Michigan Southern, Northwestern, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, St. Paul, Pacific Mail, Western Union and Michigan Southern. The market after the one o'clock call was steady but inactive. Subsequently the tone of the firm was followed somewhat from the lowest point, finally closing at about the highest figures. Quicksilver, Pacific Mail, Wabash was an exception and lower. Pacific Mail sold, with the exception of a few hundred shares, at 1 lower to-day than yesterday's closing figures. The market closed heavy for all but Michigan Southern, which was firm at 93@93¼ for cash and 93¼@93½ for regular. Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Chicago & Rock Island, Cleveland & Pittsburgh, Ohio & Mississippi, Michigan Central, Illinois Central, Michigan Southern, Northwestern, preferred, Western Union, Quicksilver, Pacific Mail, Wabash, preferred, Ft. Wayne, Cleveland & Toledo, Chicago & Alton, preferred, Cleveland & Pittsburgh, Cleveland & Toledo, preferred, Reading, Canton, Adams Express, American Express, United States Express, Merchants' Union Express, Pacific Mail, Atlantic Mail, Quicksilver, preferred, Mariposa, preferred, Mariposa Land and Mining, preferred, Boston,

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.

FORD-LEADER LIBEL SUIT.

Grave Charges Against an Ex-Legislator.

The Hearing Before the Mayor Yesterday—Defendants Propose to Establish the Truth of the Publication—Mr. Ford's Denial —Mr. Singerly State Printer Makes Some Interesting Revelations.

The libel case of W. R. Ford, an ex-member of the Legislature of 1867, against John W. Pittock, the publisher, and Jame Mills, editor of the *Sunday Leader*, came up for a hearing before Mayor Brush yesterday afternoon at the hour of 4 o'clock.

William C. Moreland, Esq., appeared for the prosecution, and S. Schoyer, Esq., for the defense.

THE ALLEGED LIBEL.

Mr. Moreland read the information and alleged libelous article as follows:

Commonwealth vs. John W. Pittock and Jas. Mills.

Personally appeared before me, Jared M. Brush, Mayor in and for the City of Pittsburgh, Wm. R. Ford, who being duly sworn, doth depose and say, "that on the twenty-fifth of April, 1869, and on the second day of May, 1869, in the city of Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny, the said John W. Pittock and James Mills did write, print, publish and exhibit, or cause to be written, printed, published and exhibited, a certain malicious and defamatory libel, tending to blacken the reputation of affiant, and expose him to public hatred, contempt and ridicule—a copy of the several malicious and defamatory libels being hereto attached and made part of this information." Then follows the article taken from the *Leader* of the second inst.

"We regret to hear that Mr. Wm. R. Ford, up for the House, objects to the allusion we made to him in last week's paper, and we republish our brief remarks to permit an explanation:

"Wm. R. Ford don't need to go to Harrisburgh again; besides, the place is not healthy for his moral nature. He tried a legislative career once but failed.

"Mr. Ford objects to the phrase that Harrisburg 'is not healthy for his moral nature,' and it is possibly liable to be misunderstood. We did not intend to intimate that he was talentpersute, that he gambled or practised other of the small vices common with the statesmen; so far as we know, he is innocence personified in such matters. What we did want to get at without speaking too plainly was the fact that Mr. Ford's vote was bought in the Harrisburg whore before last, and that such commercial operations were "not healthy for his moral nature." We gladly make this correction and trust that it will afford the distinguished statesman in question that continental peace of mind that passeth all understanding.

Complainant therefore desires that a warrant may issue and that the aforesaid defendant, John W. Pittock and James Mills may be arrested and held to answer this charge of libel, and further deponent saith not.

W. R. FORD.

STATEMENT OF THE LIBEL SUIT.

Mr. Schoyer—Mr. Mayor, before proceeding to cross-examine Mr. Ford, I would refer your Honor to the provisions of the 9th article of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, section 7, which provides among other things that in prosecutions for libel, where the statements are made in the newspapers about public officers the truth of the statements may be given in evidence. Under that I desire to make is that the sole question that will be before you is whether libel or no libel. You will perceive from the wording of the Constitution that there is a broad distinction between the alleged libel and the fact that publication serves no public purpose The charge is here that the character of Wm. R. Ford, while a member of the Legislature, was not in the market. It has been well known that he was a member of the Legislature while before last, and here is a charge made directly against a public officer, and I propose to bring to his public vocation, if the charge is true the defendants were justifiable in publishing the article as a matter of public information. If it is false then this information is properly brought. I ask for the discharge of the defendants upon the ground that the information does not aver that these charges are false. It seems to me essentially known to you that Wm. R. Ford was a member of the Legislature. I propose to examine Mr. Ford upon the facts set forth and contained in the information.

Mr. Moreland—I have only to remark that we are willing to have the truth established if it can be. The door is open wide for any investigation, as to the motion to discharge because the information does not allege that the article is false, it seems to me essential to charges the defendants with having written and printed a malicious and defamatory libel, and if that does not mean false, I do not understand the language. The language of the information is taken from the statute.

Mr. Schoyer—If the charge had been made against Mr. Ford as a private citizen, if true they would add to the libel; they would have a tendency to produce a breach of the peace; but in regard to a public officer the rule does not apply. The gist of the matter is, is the publication true or false. If it is false has a remedy; if it is true your Honor cannot send this case to court. I see no why did he not swear so? The whole question is whether it is true or not. But I will reserve that question for cross-examination. Mr. Ford as to the information.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. FORD AS TO THE INFORMATION.

Q. State whether you were, winter before last, a member of the Legislature. A. Yes sir.

Q. State whether or not you were at the date of the publication of this alleged libel a candidate for nomination by the Republican party? A. I had stated to some of my friends that probably I would be a candidate.

Q. Did you not have a ticket printed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Filed it one. [Ticket exhibited to witness.] A. Yes, sir.

Q. You call a candidate? A. So far as my own intention—I had not announced.

Q. When did you withdraw? A. Some days since.

Q. Since the publication of this matter. A. Yes, sir.

Q. State whether you knew Benjamin Singerly of Pittsburgh. A. Yes, sir.

Q. State whether when you were a member of the Legislature you were chairman of the Printing Committee. A. Yes, sir.

Q. Also of the Committee on Railroads? A. I was not; I was one of the committee. I was also a member of the Committee on Municipal Corporations, the Committee on Claims and the Committee on Pardons or Railways.

Q. Was that your first winter in Harrisburg? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were those committees desirable and important? A. Yes, sir. The Committee on Railroads was a very important committee; not very much business was transacted by the Committee on Claims; it examined all claims made by private parties against the State.

Q. How about the Committee on Passenger Railways; is it a desirable committee? A. I suppose it is like a majority of the committees in the House.

Q. Was it any less important than the Committee on vice and immorality? A. I don't know; I was not a member of that committee.

Q. You swear that it was not more important than the committee on vice and immorality? A. I do not know.

Q. You know nothing about it? A. No, sir.

Q. Was it more important than the committee on escheats? A. I should think it was.

Q. State whether as chairman of the printing committee there was not a resolution introduced before that committee to investigate the accounts of Singerly & Myers, State Printers? A. Yes, sir.

Q. State who introduced that resolution. A. I think it was introduced by Mr. Thorn, of Philadelphia.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Thorn about the introduction of it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What about money being paid for it? A. I heard nothing about them for raising money in it.

Q. What became of that resolution; was it passed by the committee? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What became your duty with regard to it? A. My duty would be to report it and direct the other members of the committee to do so.

Q. What difficulty was there in the way of your presenting it? A. The difficulty was here, Mr. Singerly, if I may be permitted to make a statement, called upon me in the Hall of Representatives and shook hands with me; if I remember aright I was standing in the center aisle, as it is termed; Mr. Singerly shook hands with me, and I think his words were, whether were going to give him a fair show this winter or not, and I told him I did not know why he should not have a fair show; I think he said he heard I was down on him; I cannot repeat his words exactly; I told him I certainly did not, and that I was one to leave the Convention, because I thought he was in favor of another gentleman and against myself, and when the bill was introduced into the Committee I felt annoyed about it, because he was one of the committee, and I took the bill and put it in my pocket. Being a new member, Mr. Wilson came to me and told him I felt an annoyance, and did not want to appear in antagonism to the committee in any way; one reason was the conversation that Mr. Singerly had with me; I went to Mr. Myers and told him all the circumstances in the committee; told him I knew nothing about it, and asked him if he could give me some information as to how the printing was done; he took the book and showed me how these accounts were kept, and I was determined knowing nothing against Mr. Singerly, that I would not present the resolution subsequently there was a contest on consolidation, and many of the members were in favor of the bill repealing it, not the bill right off the reel, but this was the only favor I ever asked of him. In Andrew Gerrity's office there was no entertainment, I could not learn what they were going to do; I could not learn whether the bill would be following, and met Mr. Ford there; don't know of his going to our place of business to investigate the books.

Q. How long after this conversation was it that you spoke to Mr. Ford on the dividend? A. I suppose near the end of the session; probably six weeks before.

Q. Did he not come to you and say jocularly that you had bought off the Democrats and he wanted his share; I don't take it as a joke; I took it as in such a way that I thought refusal to do it at the same time I would be very favorably received. The conversation occurred in the hall of the House of Representatives during the session; it was in an undertone.

Q. You have no recollection of telling Mr McCarthy you had done a wrong to Mr. Ford in this matter? A. I don't think I said any such words; they could have got into my head, for I had only one thought in regard to it.

Q. Do you know whether he spoke to some delegates favorably of Mr. Ford? A. I think if these delegates were here they would not say so. After a great deal of conversation with Mr. Ford on the Court House steps, I told him that legislative matters I was done with, and hoped he would not say anything against me in the future. It was in an undertone.

Q. Did you not go to see those men in the interest of Mr. Ford, into the convention? A. No, sir, this is the way he came to go in—I am so big I can not go; I laughingly said, "I will go all right for you" Mr. Ford said he would tell Charley Armstrong that he was a liar, and upon the strength of this remark I said what I did about the delegates.

Re-Direct—That was with regard to the statement of Charles Armstrong. A. Yes sir. He had said that Mr. Ford said I ought to give five thousand dollars; that was known to a score of all, he was insulting my reputation at home. In consideration of Mr. Ford contradicting the statement of Mr. Armstrong, he was willing to have the delegates act as they pleased—that far I went.

Q. Did you not there asked for an adjournment of the case, as his attendance was required at the Court House. Mr. Schoyer was also in the Court House. Mr. McGregor, pastor, was sence of Mr. Armstrong, who was one of the witness for the defense. By agreement of counsel it was decided to hear the testimony of Mr. McCarthy.

TESTIMONY OF MR. M'CARTHY.

Mr. McCarthy testified that he had met Mr. Singerly in the Court House on the day of the passage of the bill.

Q. Did he not state to you in that conversation that he had done a wrong to Mr. Ford and he would endeavor with the delegates vote for him? A. I have no recollection of his making such a statement. The substance and substance of his statement there was that he had done a wrong to Mr. Ford; that he was mistaken and he was sorry for it. The interview was very brief; he came up to me and introduced the subject and then walked away.

Q. Do you know of his trying to induce the delegates to vote for Mr. Ford, after that conversation. A. No, sir.

Cross examination by Mr. Schoyer.—The conversation had reference, I suppose, to a conversation I had with Mr. Singerly on Fifth avenue nearly opposite the theater, in which he told me certain parties, among them Mr. Ford—I do not know whether he mentioned his name or not, but Mr. Ford was one of the parties that had endeavored to betray black mail, and they had even got so low as to demand stationery of him; he would not even give them that. [Laughter.] He did not say what the intimidation he had done Mr. Ford was—supposed he referred to a prior conversation; Mr. Singerly left the impression on my mind that he had changed his views with regard to Mr. Ford; I did not pay much attention to the exact words he used.

THE CASE HELD FOR COURT.]

Mr. Schoyer here said to the Mayor that under the testimony presented, where there were so many conflicting statements it would be necessary that a jury should decide upon the evidence, and he therefore asked that the case be held for trial, and the bail be fixed at a moderate sum.

The defendants were then required to give bail in the sum of $1,000 each for their appearance at court.

DECORATION DAY.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the G. A. R.—The Action of the Ministers—Response from Sunday Schools—The Day Changed to Saturday—The Ladies Participating.

The Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, appointed to make arrangements for the decoration of the graves of our fallen soldiers, met at City Hall, yesterday afternoon, pursuant to adjournment.

In the absence of the Chairman, Gen. Pearson, Major J. F. Denniston was called to preside, and Captain W. B. Cook was chosen Secretary.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE ALLEGHENY ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The Chairman read the following communication:

To the Committee of Arrangements for Decoration Day:

The Committee of Managers of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphans' Asylums, who have under their care some hundred and nine such orphans, regret to hear that you have fixed on Sunday, the 30th inst., for decorating the graves of our fallen heroes.

It will give the Manager and children sincere gratification to assist in doing honor to the memory of those to whom we all feel we owe so much. It has been our study constantly to teach all our band of orphans to be patriotic from principle, but the law of God is at the foundation of all our training, and we cannot think of permitting them to engage in any observances or ceremonies on the Sabbath which may have a tendency to lessen their reverence for God's holy day.

The Managing Committee will join with those of other cities in selecting Saturday for the celebration, we remain

Very respectfully yours,

The Board of Managers of P. and A. Orphans' Asylum.

The communication was accepted.

ACTION OF THE MINISTERS' MEETING.

Rev. W. R. Howard, D. D., on behalf of the Committee appointed at a meeting of the Ministers of the two cities and vicinity, presented the preamble and resolutions adopted, respectfully declining to participate in the observance of the 30th. The Doctor prefaced the report with some very appropriate remarks in favor of the change.

The resolutions were unanimously accepted.

Col. Barr, on behalf of the Soldiers' Orphan School, with which he is connected, stated that the school would gladly participate if the ceremonies were held on Saturday.

ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE—THE DAY CHANGED

Major A. P. Callow moved that Capt. Cook, Adj de Camp for this county, be requested to call a convention, for the purpose of considering the change of day.

Capt. Cook suggested that this would delay the arrangements, and thought that the committee had the power and should take the responsibility of changing the day.

Lee S. Smith then offered the following:

Resolved, That the decoration ceremonies appointed to be held on Saturday, May 29th, and that the ministers of the various religious denominations be requested to preach memorial sermons to their respective congregations on the 30th morning, the 30th.

The resolution was adopted, with but one dissenting voice.

On motion of Mr. W. Clark, the Post Commanders were constituted a Board to notify the respective committees to three members.

On motion, Messrs. W. Clark, Major P. Callow and Martin Shaffer, were appointed a committee to arrange a programme for the occasion.

FEELING OF THE LADIES.

It was stated that the Ladies' Monumental Association, which had charge, in part, of the *res gestæ*, and is necessary to a proper and intelligible appreciation of the whole.

Mr. Moreland then objected to the testimony unless the innendoes were given when Mr. Ford was present.

Mr. Singerly continued—I met Mr. Ford before the bill was passed to discharge Boston passing, and that he hoped I came to *give him his dividend.*

Mr. Ford *auto vouche*—It is false.

Mr. Singerly (bringing his cane heavily upon the floor in an emphatic manner)—By——, it is not false and I would say so anywhere. He did say so in the House of Representatives in Harr sburg. He asked me that more than once; and as I said before, surrounded me by innuendoes, and when I said a thing that he has been kept up there last winter. (Sensation in the court, which caused the Mayor to demand order.)

Mr. Moreland, counsel for the prosecution, objected to any testimony that did not concern Mr. Ford.

Mr. Schoyer asked that the witness be protected; he claimed that the witness had a right to make a statement as to the whole transaction.

Mr. Moreland thought that Mr. Ford should not be held responsible for what other parties did.

Mr. Schoyer thought a knowledge of the entire transaction was necessary. If members were bribing and inuendoing around it was a conspiracy.

Mr. Singerly—He accused me of getting Democratic votes to vote for my measure. He came to give him his share. When I came back Wesley Fetterman informed Mr. Ford, and did not whether this is proper evidence. [Counsel for the defense objected to his giving what he said if he if you like. Laughter.]

Q. Did you not say to Mr. Armstrong that Mr. Singerly ought to have supported you for office because of your course in regard to the Democratic votes. A. I might have said that; I thought so because I saved him from annoyance; understand me, I stated that after I examined the books and found everything correct I did not desire to give him annoyance. I made no remark it was that I did not desire to give him annoyance, and that if Mr. Singerly had any ill feeling against me it ought to be removed.

Q. Did you not tell Mr. Singerly that you had received one thousand dollars for a vote? A Not that I can be aware of, sir.

Q—I wish you to think over that. A—I cannot think, sir; I cannot remember that I did.

Q—Did you ever refuse money for your vote? A—No, sir; I have answered that question several times.

PUBLICATION PROVED.

Mr. Ainsworth was called for the prosecution, and testified that he had bought a copy of the paper containing a copy of the alleged libelous article. The paper was offered in evidence.

Wm. Ramsey, reporter of the *Post*, testified that Mr. Pittock was the publisher and Mr. Mills the editor of the *Leader*. Could not swear whether Mr. Mills wrote the article or not.

TESTIMONY OF BENJ. SINGERLY, ESQ., STATE PRINTER.

Q. Where do you reside? A. My local residence is Pittsburgh.

Q. State what your relation to the State is now, and what they were before? A. I was associated with U. H. Myers as public printers of the State.

Q. Do you know Mr. Ford, the prosecutor? A. Yes sir.

Q. State if you knew him winter before last, when he was a member of the Legislature? A. I did.

Q. State in your own way what you know if anything, with regard to the resolution introduced in the Committee on Printing in regard to an investigation of the accounts of the State Printers—yours and Mr. Myers' accounts.

Mr. Moreland—Before you go on, I will ask you to confine any statement you make to your own personal knowledge—not any statements you may have heard from any one else.

The witness answered—In the early part of the session of 1868, I received a telegraphic dispatch from Mr. Myers, requesting me to call on Mr. Ford, I called at his house, and he told me of the resolution to investigate the accounts of the State printers. I wished to know the grounds of the investigation were, and after a good deal of investigation asked him if he did not think the parties offering it were trying to get some "black mail." He said that he did not know. For a week I went to Harrisburg, and as nearly as I recollect I went into the House and inquired about the matter. Mr. George Thorn was also a member of the Committee. They came to me and wanted to know how we could afford to do the printing at the price we did—inferring that there must be some steal. I told them that our books and accounts were filed in the Auditor General's office, and they could look them over if them. The resolution was bandied about in the Committee, and there were frequent introduced into the House by Mr. Ford.

Q. I understood you that the allegation was made by Armstrong was the cap-stone to the whole thing with Mr. Ford? A. No; it was the "confirmation strong" as proof of Holy Writ." (Sensation.)

Q. Did anything you saw Mr. Ford was it in the city of Pittsburgh—in regard to this business? A. It was all in the business.

Q. You did not know anything about this resolution? A. I did not.

Q. When you saw Mr. Ford, what did he tell you? A. He told me a man named Thorn had introduced a resolution, and he requested me to investigate our accounts.

Q. What did you then tell him? A. I told him I did not know what they had to investigate; I told him our bills were on file in the Auditor General's office; there was no statement, I could not learn what they were going to do; I went to Harrisburg two weeks following, and met Mr. Ford there; don't know of his going to our place of business to investigate the books.

Q. How long after this conversation was it that you spoke to Mr. Ford on the dividend? A. I suppose near the end of the session; probably six weeks before.

Q. Did he not come to you and say jocularly that you had bought off the Democrats and he wanted his share; I don't take it as a joke; I took it as in such a way that I thought refusal to do it at the same time I would be very favorably received. The conversation occurred in the hall of the House of Representatives during the session; it was in an undertone.

Q. You have no recollection of telling Mr McCarthy you had done a wrong to Mr. Ford in this matter? A. I don't think I said any such words; they could have got into my head, for I had only one thought in regard to it.

Q. Do you know whether he spoke to some delegates favorably of Mr. Ford? A. I think if these delegates were here they would not say so. After a great deal of conversation with Mr. Ford on the Court House steps, I told him that legislative matters I was done with, and hoped he would not say anything against me in the future. It was in an undertone.

Q. Did you not go to see those men in the interest of Mr. Ford, into the convention? A. No, sir, this is the way he came to go in—I am so big I can not go; I laughingly said, "I will go all right for you" Mr. Ford said he would tell Charley Armstrong that he was a liar, and upon the strength of this remark I said what I did about the delegates.

Re-Direct—That was with regard to the statement of Charles Armstrong. A. Yes sir. He had said that Mr. Ford said I ought to give five thousand dollars; that was known to a score of all, he was insulting my reputation at home. In consideration of Mr. Ford contradicting the statement of Mr. Armstrong, he was willing to have the delegates act as they pleased—that far I went.

Q. Did you not there asked for an adjournment of the case, as his attendance was required at the Court House. Mr. Schoyer was also in the Court House. Mr. McGregor, pastor, was sence of Mr. Armstrong, who was one of the witness for the defense. By agreement of counsel it was decided to hear the testimony of Mr. McCarthy.

TESTIMONY OF MR. M'CARTHY.

Mr. McCarthy testified that he had met Mr. Singerly in the Court House on the day of the passage of the bill.

Q. Did he not state to you in that conversation that he had done a wrong to Mr. Ford and he would endeavor with the delegates vote for him? A. I have no recollection of his making such a statement. The substance and substance of his statement there was that he had done a wrong to Mr. Ford; that he was mistaken and he was sorry for it. The interview was very brief; he came up to me and introduced the subject and then walked away.

Q. Do you know of his trying to induce the delegates to vote for Mr. Ford, after that conversation. A. No, sir.

Cross examination by Mr. Schoyer.—The conversation had reference, I suppose, to a conversation I had with Mr. Singerly on Fifth avenue nearly opposite the theater, in which he told

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Fall of Another Portion of Finch's Bonded Warehouse in South Pittsburgh—Two Men Injured, and One Buried in the Ruins, Dies About Five Hours Afterwards Before Being Extricated—Scenes and Incidents.

About twenty-five minutes past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, another portion of the bonded warehouse attached to the whisky distillery of Joseph S. Finch, located on Chestnut street, near the corner of Second street, South Pittsburgh, fell with a crash, this time burying in the ruins three men named respectively John Steel, John Robinson and George Cavin.

A portion of the building fell on the afternoon of the 29th of April last, but further than destroying about fifty barrels of whisky and wrecking about fifty feet square of the inside of the building near the center, no damage was done. The first accident was supposed to have been caused by the sinking of a pier on the ground floor, which caused the upper floors to settle, and the fifth story being pretty well loaded with whisky, the floor gave way, the girders snapping asunder like pipe-stems, and precipitating to the second floor all the whisky stored on the third, fourth and fifth stories, and there it lay with the timbers in a chaotic mass.

The first fall occasioned considerable excitement, but when the second fell yesterday afternoon that another portion of the building had fallen and buried three men, one of whom could not be gotten out, although living and talking to those around him, the excitement became intense. Regarding the accident, our reporter arrived at the scene soon after the occurrence and succeeded in gaining the following information:

About the time mentioned, the men who were in the warehouse heard a rumbling, and the next moment the top of the walls at the northwest corner of the building gave way, and all that portion of the building fell with a crash. There were no whisky on this first floor of the building, but in the remaining stories there was still some left, although it was in small quantities, probably not more than five hundred barrels being in the building above the first floor, the remainder having been removed to a building adjoining the warehouse preparatory to repairing the damage done by the falling of the floors on the other side of the structure on the 29th inst. The floors of the fallen portion of the building fell together into the cellar, crushing the barrels and flooding the cellar to the depth of about two feet with whisky.

On the northwest end of the first floor of the building were the three men mentioned as having been buried in the ruins, Mr. George Cavin, fully appointed Government Storekeeper at this point, Mr. John Robinson, employee of the establishment, and Mr. John Steel, lime carpenter, employed in the Monongahela, South Pittsburgh. They heard the cracking of the timbers but were unable to escape and were caught under the second floor as it fell, and carried with the first into the cellar, where they were held down by the two floors.

A large crowd of men set to work at once and in a short time released Steele and Robinson from their perilous position. They were conveyed to the office of Dr. J. H. Robertson, their injuries attended to. Steele was found to have fractured three ribs on the left side and suffered a slight concussion of the brain, and was terribly bruised. Mr. Robinson sustained severe contusions on various parts of the body, but none of them, it is thought, will prove fatal. The latter gentleman was somewhat crushed. Steele resided in East Birmingham and Robinson on Sidney alley, Allegheny City. Robinson, it is stated, could have escaped uninjured had he not remained and endeavored to help Mr. Cavin out.

The party who succeeded in extricating Robinson and Steele, also endeavored to release Mr. Cavin, who was more completely buried in the ruins, and the rescuers had considerably augmented as the afternoon wore away, every effort being made to release the unfortunate man. When our reporter left the scene of the accident, at four o'clock, Mr. Cavin was still under the ruins, although the workmen had arrived to within five feet of him. In conversation with a second hand, Dr. J. H. Roberts, of South Pittsburgh, who remained near the unfortunate man all the time, Mr. Cavin was tightly wedged between the floors, unable to move any portion of his body save his head. He was lying about fifteen feet from the wall against the southern exposure, and a few timbers were unable to get nearer than about five feet, although increasing exertions were made. He was still conscious, and had not suffered from his head down, and that he was living with the exception of his head was evident, so that it was with great difficulty that he could keep it out of the whisky. He said, at one time, that he was not hurt, but that the whisky was being drained from the cellar when he left at four p. m.

The workmen were informed that if they did not extricate him before the shades of night closed in he would be drowned, as the whisky could be taken out, as nothing could be done after dark, as the men had to work by candle light. Renewed exertions were therefore made, and it is hoped that the unfortunate man was still under the ruins morning piteously.

At six o'clock in the evening our reporter again visited the scene of the accident. The building was surrounded by a large crowd of children, who stood in excited groups here and there conversing about the unfortunate man who lies buried beneath the ruins. From them we learned that the debris had nearly all been removed from on top of Mr. Cavin, and that six feet remained fast between the floors. This was the position of affairs when the dark hour arrived. Efforts were at once made to secure lamps and reflectors by which the light could be thrown into the cellar, and in the meantime a hose was conveyed into the cellar and to Cavin, through which fresh air was forced. When all things had been arranged for the resuming of the work, Dr. Roberts was called and went down to Cavin, who for the first time previous had not been heard moaning or talking during the day. It was found that Dr. Roberts' examination verified that belief. The poor fellow had inhaled the fumes of the whisky to where the wretched man lay and felt his pulse and his heart, but both had ceased to beat. When the discovery of death was made known, Mr. Finch, who was on the ground, ordered the men to desist operations and retired to the crowd, and also gave notice that he would want an engine on hand in the morning to remove the wreck and take out the casks, whatever price they demanded.

Mr. Cavin was highly esteemed by the position, of Government storekeeper; was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the McKeesport. They telegraphed yesterday afternoon to the wife of the unfortunate man, and informed that Mr. Cavin was dead. Mrs. Cavin left for the scene of the death, and their grief can only be imagined.

The building was a handsome three-story brick, sixty-five by one hundred and fifty feet, and was owned by Mr. Finch, and is said to be worth $40,000. The loss of the whisky will be almost a total wreck, but the amount of insurance carried on the property we have not been estimated. It will be pretty heavy however.

It is not exactly known what occasioned the accident, but it is supposed to have been caused by the sinking of a pier on the first floor of the building. A thorough investigation will undoubtedly be had by the Coroner's jury, which will be empannelled to-day by Coroner Clawson.

Since the occurrence of the first accident at the warehouse, a raid was made on the whisky let loose, the boys and men, and Mr. Finch sent word to Mayor Brush for a squad of policemen officers Newbert, Silvers and Isaac Jones were sent over, and after a lively scuffling ended. Several times the crowd endeavored to create a second fall by overloading the upper floors, but were several other men in the ruins. The report may have some foundation, but it is not the case, as only the three mentioned were in the building when it fell.

OBITUARY.

Wm. H. McMahon—Resolutions of Respect.

At an adjourned meeting of the Philomathean Literary Society of the Western University, a free and touching expression of feeling was given by the members, in view of the death of their most respected and beloved companion, the lamented subject of the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The most high God hath in His wise dispensation of events removed our highly esteemed and well beloved fellow-member, Wm. H. McMahon, aged

Whereas, It becoming to give public expression to our sentiments in view of this sad and bereaving event, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Philomathean Literary Society of the Western University, have sustained the loss of a true friend and a fellow student whose influence for good will be missed in our society, and whose memory is cherished and revered by us all.

Resolved, That while we submit in humility to the Father's will, nevertheless we feel that his removal from us is painful in connection with the relations and friends of the deceased.

Resolved, That we, as Society and as individuals, tender to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy in this their hour of sadness.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in at least three of the Pittsburgh daily papers and in the Christian Instructor, and that a copy be presented to the parents of the deceased.

J. H. KNOX, President.

T. L. NIXON, Secretary.

Matinee at the Academy of Music.

The arrangements having all been concluded, the "Renegade of the Potomac" will be presented this afternoon at the Academy of Music, the doors opening at two just one o'clock. This will give the mothers and children an elegant opportunity to hear this fine moral drama, without interfering with the best time for the ladies. The price of admission for this occasion has been reduced to twenty-five cents to all parts of the house, and we hope to see it well filled. The soldiers' orphans, as before announced, from the Home on Bluff street, will be present.

CHANCE FOR A HOME.—To those of our readers who contemplate emigrating to other fields of business, we would suggest a perusal of the advertisement headed "Who Wants a Home." There is one of the most delightful spots, in one of the most prosperous portions of States in the Union, and convenient to the important commercial centers. Mr. Buffington has a delightful place, and will make it of interest to those who wish to purchase, if they will address him.

CHURCH PROSPERITY.—The Messiah Evangelical Lutheran Church, of this city, has just closed its first year's history. It organized with thirty members; has received during the year fifty-three persons. It has met its entire expenses, about $4,000, by private subscription, and has a surplus in the treasury to begin with the year. At its last communion it received nineteen, two of whom had been Roman Catholics. Rev. J. H. Weinhardt is the pastor, who is much encouraged in his work.

TRINITY CHURCHYARD.—The excavation for the basement of the new chapel of Trinity church has been completed. Besides the graves furnished with head or footstones or monuments, all of which were carefully removed and the stones re-erected over them, there were found the remains of a large but hundred persons, unmarked and unknown. All these were carefully collected, placed in new coffins and reinterred in the ground in front of the chapel.

BEARE'S CHAIR SPRING.—No one who enjoys an easy chair should be without one, since Blake's chair spring has been introduced. By this ingenious contrivance, a rocking chair may be made out of any common chair. The motion is as delightful and as agreeable as that imparted by the most elegantly constructed rocker. Agents are wanted to sell this spring, and as it will meet with ready sale wherever offered a good thing may be made by those who undertake the agency. See advertisement in another column.

OLE BULL'S CONCERTS.—The sale of seats for Ole Bull's two concerts, announced to take place yesterday, was necessarily postponed until this morning, at nine o'clock, when it will positively take place at C. C. Mellor's music store, 81 Wood street. The concerts will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next, at the Academy of Music.

TEAS AND GROCERIES'—Our readers will find at J. K. Smith & Co.'s, No. 1 and 2 Diamond, Pittsburgh, one of the most extensive stocks of choice groceries ever offered to their patronage. Retail dealers will find here a splendid opportunity to purchase their supplies.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—To-morrow evening Rev. Wm. N. Van De Mark, pastor of the Universalist Church, will deliver a discourse in answer to Rev. S. F. Scovel. Subject: "Capital Punishment."

Police Intelligence.

FRIDAY, May 14, 1869.

[Before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASES.

David Lewis charged Timothy Jones with assault and battery, alleging that he struck him a violent blow in the breast and otherwise abused him. A warrant was issued.

Martha Jones charged Henry Hemmick with a similar offense, and a warrant for his arrest was issued.

W. E. Richards lodged an information against Park Young for the same offense, and in like manner a warrant was issued for his arrest.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

CASE SETTLED.

Catherine McCormack preferred an information before the above magistrate, charging Mary Maloney with assault and battery. The accused was arrested and after a hearing discharged, the case having been settled.

[Before Alderman Donaldson.]

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Mary Maloney, an elderly woman, brought suit before Alderman Donaldson, charging Sarah McDonald with assault and battery. The parties reside near the "Point." The accused was arrested and after a hearing committed to jail in default of bail for trial.

SUMMER DRESS.—The police will be distinguished from civilians during the summer months by their Panama hats and blue suits. Some of them have already procured their hats which are similar to those worn by the police of other cities. The latter carry with them a same kind of hats and light grey alpaca coats, trimmed with broad black alpaca binding.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The last matinee of the exceedingly funny pantomime of "Humpty Dumpty," will be given this afternoon, and all who wish to amuse their children should avail themselves of the opportunity. This well beaten path of "Humpty Dumpty" will get a fair, and close his performances, which have been so amusing to our people, while they have been profitable to the management.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.—The spectacular burlesque of "The Forty Thieves" will be given this afternoon and in the evening. The burlesque is attractive and brilliant, the transformation scene being alone worth the price of admission.

MUSEUM.—Major Burnell, without any outside manifestations, continues to attract large crowds to the Museum by the intrinsic merit of the show. Everybody should visit the Museum.

Value of Health.

Of all the gifts which God has bestowed on man there is none so valuable as health, without which it is impossible to enjoy the rest. Wealth can purchase luxuries, but they cannot be fully appreciated without health. Beauty is another gift, but this is also not worthless, but impossible to be retained without health. So we could go on through an enumeration of all the blessings which have been given us by the Creator, but in every case we should find that without health they were valueless. Since, then, it is so essential to a man's happiness, why is it that he takes so little care of it? Because they were held cheap as the air